

AMUSEMENTS—
LOS ANGELES THEATRE—
C. M. WOOD, Mgr. H. C. WYATT, Manager.
Only Two Nights—Monday and Tuesday Ev'g, July 6, 7.
Alexander Black's Famous Picture Play,
Under the management of Mr. Frank M. Allen.
Seats now on sale.
Id. 50c; Balcony seats, 75c and 50c; Gallery, 25c.
ORPHEUM—
LOS ANGELES FAMILY VAUDEVILLE THEATRE
S. Main St., bet. First and Second Sts.
ANOTHER JAMMER WEEK.
It is becoming stale to tell you of our great houses.
Matinee Today, Sunday, 2 P. M.
No to any part of the house; children 10c, any seat; box and loge seats, 50c.
Week Commencing Monday, July 6th.
A NEW BILL OF GOOD THINGS
MAN WORKS WONDERS: HUMAN INGENUITY IS WITHOUT LIMIT.

Edison's Latest Marvel.
THE VITASCOPE...
The Photo-Electric Sensation of the Day. Life size photographs projected upon a screen and going through movements so natural that it is difficult to believe they are not living persons. It cannot be adequately described—it must be seen to be appreciated. Now the sensation of London and New York.
Hugh J. Emmett.
Meers Bros.,
New York's celebrated club entertainer.
Famous European acrobatic stars.
PAPINTA
THE MAGNET... THE SENSATIONAL DANCER OF THE AGE.
NEW FEATURES... NEW ELECTRICAL EFFECTS.
And a Host of Wonderful Acts. Performance every evening, including Sundays.
Evening Prices, 10c, 50c, 50c.
THEATRE 146.

FRIDAY MORNING CLUB HALL—
Song Recital...
MISS KATHERINE KIMBALL,
Assisted by Miss Mary L. O'Donoghue, Pianist, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 6, Fri.
day Morning Club Hall, 3304 S. Broadway. Admission, 50c.

MISCELLANEOUS—
NOTHER GOLD MEDAL—
Photographers' Association of America, in convention at Chatsworth, N. Y.,
awarded Gold Medal of Special Honor on CARBONS to
230 S. Spring Street.

GOLD GALORE—
The finest and richest specimens of Gold Ore ever seen in California, which
were awarded the first prize medal at the World's Fair at Chicago, will be on
exhibition this week in the show windows of MONTGOMERY BROS., the lead-
ing jewelers of Los Angeles.
These specimens are from the famous Good Hope Bonanza Mine, located at Hillsboro,
Sierra county, New Mexico. The specimens are exhibited and the mine is for sale by
W. M. T. SMITH & CO., Gold and Silver Refiners,
128 North Main Street.

PEOPLE SUFFERING—
From diseases which have resisted all previous efforts address
DR. ALEXANDER DE BORA, Elsinore, Cal.
Consultation in person or by letter free.
REDONDO CARNATIONS—
AND CHOICE ROSES: CUT FLOWER
and Floral designs. B. F. COLLINS,
234 S. Broadway, same side City Hall, Tel. 119. Flowers packed for shipping.
CURTIS-HARRISON ADVERTISING CO.—
IN NEW QUARTERS—NO. 349
1004 S. Broadway, same side City Hall, Tel. 119. Advertising Agency west of Chicago.
The best equipped Newspaper and Magazine Advertising Agency west of Chicago.
ELSLINORE—
HOT SPRINGS, LAKE VIEW HOTEL, FINEST SULPHUR BATH
in So. Cal. Elevation 1500 ft. Hotel new and first-class. Write for
summer rates. C. S. TRAFHAGEN & CO., Props.

LYNCHED FOR CAUSE.
NEGRO TAKEN FROM JAIL AT
ROCKVILLE, MD.
The Mob Has a Hard Time to Secure
Their Victim—He is Gagged and
Dragged Through the Streets.
His Shocking Crime.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
ROCKVILLE (Md.), July 4.—Sydney
Adolph, the negro charged with the
murder of little Sadie Buxton and a
rural assault with intent to commit
murder on the girl's father, mother and
elder sister, was lynched before day-
light this morning.
About 2:30 o'clock Charles H. M.
eyton, jailer of Montgomery county,
as aroused by loud rapping at the
out door of the jail. He inquired
who was there, and was told to open
the door to receive a prisoner. He
did so, and found confronting him a
mob of twenty or thirty masked men.
He slammed the door in their faces,
and locked it only to have it broken
down a few minutes later. The crowd
pushed in and demanded that he un-
lock the cell doors. Meeting with a
refusal, they leveled revolvers at Pey-
ton's head and directed him to hand
over the keys, which he did promptly.
The mob proceeded at once to Ran-
dolph's cell. The negro was an ex-
ceedingly powerful man, over six feet tall,
and muscular. There must have been
hard struggle to secure him, the cell
being covered with bloody marks.
Rioters in adjoining cells say he
roasted his innocence and begged for
mercy.

FOR ADLAI.
ADMINISTRATION DEMOCRATS GET-
TING UP A BOOM.
No Encouragement Given Them by
the Free-Silver People as Yet.
Delos P. Phelps Says Bland is an
Unsafe Proposition.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
CHICAGO, July 4.—Some of the ad-
ministration Democrats are advocating
the nomination of Adlai Stevenson for
President. They have as yet no en-
couragement from the free-silver ad-
vocates and are to all appearances
making no headway. Gov. Altgeld
Stevenson could not carry a single
silver State.
W. H. Hinrichsen, chairman of the
State Central Committee, concurred in
this assertion. However, Delos P.
Phelps, assistant treasurer of the
United States, in charge of the sub-
treasury at Chicago, is of the opinion
that Vice-President Stevenson is the
strongest man for the head of the
ticket.
"Adlai Stevenson," he said, "can
unite the contending factions of the
Democratic party. He should be ac-
ceptable to all Democrats, for he has
been one all his life. His views on the
money question are well known.
While he was in Congress he voted on
the silver question just as Bland voted.
"As for Bland, the Democrats since
have felt it unwise to nominate a
man from the South for a place on the
Presidential ticket. If his judgment
has proved wise in the past, there is
reason to think it so in the present
instance. This is especially true
now that they will have to draw
votes from the Republican party to
win the battle. With a good man for
the second place, I think Stevenson can
beat McKinley without difficulty."
When asked who he thought would
be a good party man, Phelps replied
that he thought Campbell of Ohio
or even Teller would be a good man.
"I think," he added, "that the South
would stand solid for Stevenson be-
cause of his free-silver standing, and
that the East would support him be-
cause of his standing as a true Demo-
crat and as a sterling man."

THE MORNING'S NEWS
The Times
IN BRIEF.
The City—Pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14.
A great Fourth of July celebration.
Parade was unique—Patriotic exercises
at churches and parks—Band concerts
—Bicycle racing to and at Santa Monica
—Mexican games at Agricultural
Park a fiasco—Other sports that were
indifferent... Two men charged with
personating officers and extorting
money... A sewer contractor stabbed
in Sonoma... Bicycle rider re-
ceives serious injury... How The
Times is carried by special steamer
to Catalina... Odd fellows hold im-
portant meetings.
Southern California—Page 15.
Fourth of July celebrations every-
where—Even Pasadena had a celebra-
tion—Santa Monica's fireworks all
went off at once—Firecrackers cause
a bad runaway at Santa Ana—Veterans
at Ventura—Water carnival at San
Diego... Oranges dropping from the
trees in a discouraging way... Rain
at San Bernardino... Santa Ana water
situation... Ontario printers climb
Old Baldy... Methodist camp-meeting
at Santa Monica... A church fight at
Santa Ana ends in the founding of a
new Baptist church... A Southern Pa-
cific ruse at Colton.
Pacific Coast—Page 3.
The Fourth of July in California
communities... Division met of the
League of American Wheelmen at
Petaluma... Fred A. Ellery of Port
Kenyon drowned... Dr. Eby of Rohn-
erville mangled by his horse... Oak-
land defeats San Jose... Match race
between Waldo J. and W. Wood.
Sam Hardy of Oakland a tennis hero.
George Wallender of the Alcazar The-
ater at San Francisco kills himself.
General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.
Scenes at Chicago—A great mas-
sacre of gold advocates addressed
by ex-Gov. Russell, McVeagh and
John R. Fellows—The pot-boiler—Cle-
veland indulges in a Fourth of July
homily on the money question and
calls upon Tammany to sound a warn-
ing note—Teller denies that he refused
to be a candidate—More show for Hill
as chairman—Conference of the gold
men... Negro Sydney Randolph
lynched at Rockville, Md... Ex-Gov.
Waite and his faction excluded from
the Colorado Populist convention—He
will appeal to St. Louis... William
Hass confesses his murder of Mrs.
Broder... Tom Cooper wins three
races at Washington Park... Secretary
Searles of the American Sugar Refin-
ing Company suffering from appendi-
citis... World's record broken at
Monte Vista, Colo... Prof. James Foye
of Armour Institute dies of heat.
By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.
The czar and czarina make a formal
entry into St. Petersburg... Henry
M. Stanley experiences an alarming
relapse... Forthcoming wedding in
the English royal family... Bayard
to make a yachting trip along the coast
of Scotland... Society and theatrical
gossip... Emperor William and Prince
Louis do not speak as they pass by
rumors of another German cabinet
crisis.
At Large—Pages 1, 2, 3.
Dispatches were also received from
Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cleveland,
Chicago, New York, Denver, Solomons-
ville, Ariz.; San Francisco, Wash-
ington, Cincinnati and other places.
Financial and Commercial—Page 14.
The week marked by a highly nerv-
ous temper in financial circles... Spot
market steady, with poor demand at
Liverpool.
Weather Forecast.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—For
Southern California: Cloudy Sunday
morning, with conditions favorable
for unsettled weather in the northeast
portion; light westerly winds on the
coast, variable winds inland.

ALFARO PRESSED.
Ecuador's Provisional President
Forced to Take the Field.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
NEW YORK, July 4.—A dispatch to
the Herald from Panama says the cor-
respondent at Guayaquil, Ecuador, in-
dicates that it is extremely difficult
to get news out of the country on ac-
count of the strict censorship which
has been established by the govern-
ment. It is certain, however, that the
situation is very critical. This is proved
by the fact that Alfaro, the provisional
president, was compelled to abandon
the seat of government and place him-
self at the head of an army in order
to offer battle to the rapidly-advanc-
ing rebels under their leader, Gen. Vega,
at a moment's notice.
The Herald correspondent telegraphs
that the insurgents hold no important
port or town in Ecuador, but they are
constantly receiving aid from the
south. The Colombian authorities also
shut their eyes to the many filibuster-
ing expeditions which are formed just
across the border.
The Herald's correspondent at Bo-
gota, Colombia, wires that a formidable
riot occurred in the town of Cogui.
Several persons were killed and more
than sixty wounded.
Overcome by Heat.
CHICAGO, July 4.—Prof. James Foye,
head instructor in chemistry at Ar-
mour Institute, was overcome by the
heat and died in the street before medi-
cal assistance could be summoned.
Stevenson at Home.
BLOOMINGTON (Ill.) July 4.—Vice-
President Stevenson and family arrived
home to spend the heated term. Mr.
Stevenson spoke at the Fourth of July
celebration here.

THE STRUGGLE
New York a Suppliant
to Madmen.
Heroic Efforts Being Made for
Her Reputation.
She Does Not Want Democracy
to Commit Suicide.
SOUND-MONEY MASS-MEETING
Breath and Brains Wasted
in the Effort.
The Altgeld Heretics Prepared to
Ride Over Gold Men.
Boies Hastens to Town, but Bland
Refuses to Come.
THE GHOST OF HORACE GREELEY
The Temporary Chairmanship Yet in
Doubt—Hill Still in the Lead.
Californiaans to Cause This Af-
ternoon—Great Things Expected.

convention at St. Louis, met with a wild
chorus of cheers. He talked earnestly
and feelingly to the South, which ever
since the war has had to depend upon
New York for its political victories and
for commercial backing, and in a voice
reverberant with emotion begged and
implored the Southern delegates not to
raise in this convention a second sec-
tional issue. The meeting was a grand
affair throughout, and the city is that
there were not more silver shriekers
there that they might have learned
something.
WASTING THEIR BREATH.
So far as Democracy is concerned,
sound money is making a fight for its
life, but, after all, Col. Fellows and the
rest of them are wasting their time and
their breath as the business of the
country for the coming four years is
not to be done by the Democracy, what-
ever the outcome of this convention,
but by the party of patriotism, protec-
tion and prosperity, headed by that gal-
lant statesman, William McKinley of
Ohio.
The day has been given over prin-
cipally to the shooting of firecrackers
and the less sensible arguing and haul-
ing about in the hotel lobbies. All day
long the same fool gang has blocked
the ways in the Palmer House and,
like Madge Morris's coyote, which so
disturbed the fine musical ear of Am-
brose Bierce, just "howled and howled
and howled and howled." Why the
manager of Mr. Palmer's house of en-
tertainment does not mind that it is
more than doubtful if any attempt will
be made to lessen the stain upon the na-
tional honor by obtaining the release of
some two thousand Italians who are
still prisoners in King Menelek's hands.
The Marquis di Rudini's policy of
"cuttle" is possibly best under the
circumstances, but patriotic Italians
say it ought never to have been carried
out until the prisoners were liberated by
force or diplomacy. The latter method
is now being tried, but King Humbert's
envoy, Sig. Nerazzina, instead of meet-
ing King Menelek on equal terms, will
have to grovel in the dust, which, in the
opinion of the Abyssinian warrior and
monarch, is a proper attitude
for a representative of a nation that
has been thoroughly beaten in
war, and has fled, bag and
baggage, horse, foot and artillery, from
which country which war to have been
so hastily conquered and comfortably
partitioned, while its ruler was to
have been sent in the victor's train to
Rome. Nerazzina's supplications may
succeed, but not until he has given
Menelek King Humbert's note-of-hand,
or perhaps hard cash in a big sum, by
way of ransom.
Meanwhile the prisoners are enduring
frightful hardships. The latest reliable
reports say that they arrived at An-
glo after a forced march, famishing,
boiling and in rags. Over five hun-
dred of these wretched fell dead by
the roadside, victims of the political
exigencies in Europe. There cannot be
more than 2300 now alive, and most of
these are suffering from dysentery and
other diseases due to their awful pri-
vations.
PLATFORM PLANKS.
IDEAS WHICH THE CONVENTION
MAY HAVE TO ADOPT.
Modern and Liberal Policies for the
American People—Suggestions that Meet the
Approval of Secretary Carlisle.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
CHICAGO, July 4.—A vigorous plank
touching upon American shipping has
been prepared by the Commissioner of
Navigation at Washington for submis-
sion to the Resolutions Committee when
it meets. The plank is understood to
have received the approval of Secretary
Carlisle. It reads as follows:
"We demand that henceforth modern
and liberal policies toward all ship-
ping shall take the place of our imi-
tations of the restrictive statutes of King
George III, long ago abandoned by
every other maritime nation but the
United States. To this end we favor
the repeal of those navigation laws,
which, to the nation's humiliation,
have driven American capital and en-
terprise to the use of alien flags and
alien crews, have made the Stars and
Stripes an almost unknown emblem in
foreign ports, and have virtually ex-
tinguished the race of American sea-
men."
"We oppose the pretense that dis-
criminating duties is an invitation to
commercial warfare upon the United
States, un-American in the light of
our great commercial treaties offering
no gain whatever to American ship-
ping, while greatly increasing ocean
freights on our agricultural and manu-
factured products."
Sporing Events.
REDLANDS, July 4.—The base-
ball game between the Francis Wil-
sons of Los Angeles and Redlands
was won by the home team on a
score of 9 to 3. The mile open bicycle
race was won by Groce, Campbell sec-
ond; time 2:31. Mile handicap was won
by Kitchen, Dutro second; time 2:23.
Hundred-yard foot dash was won by
Solly of Los Angeles. Evans second;
time 11 1/4. In the special 100-yard dash
between Solly and Van Leuven of Red-
lands, Van Leuven won in 10 1/4. The
running broad jump was won by Solly,
15 ft. 9 in.

ON A REEF.
Armored Cruiser Maine Sustains
Damage to Her Plates.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
NEW YORK, July 4.—A dispatch to
the Herald from Key West says the
armored cruiser Maine, commanded by
Capt. A. S. Crowder, had when she
came to anchor in that harbor, put out
thirty fathoms of chain only. In swing-
ing to the tide, the chain caught her
anchor, causing her to drift on a reef,
which made some dents in her plates,
but no holes.
She was drawing 23 feet of water
and was anchored in thirty feet of
water at the anchorage where the Col-
orado, the Dictator and other ships
drawing 23 and 24 feet have safely
anchored. Whether a court of inquiry
will be convened will depend upon Sec-
retary Herbert, but a court is usually
ordered when a man-of-war suffers
damage to her hull.
Stanley's Alarming Relapse.
LONDON, July 4.—Henry M. Stan-
ley has experienced an alarming re-
lapse.

ITALY'S SHAME
The Abyssinian Horrors
Cropping Out.
Over Two Thousand Prisoners
Left to Suffer.
Five Hundred Fell Dead By the
Roadside.
Feeble Attempts Being Made to Ran-
som the Living—Menelek Will
Cause Humiliation to Envy to
Grovel in the Dust.
(BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WIRE.)
NEW YORK, July 4.—(Special Dis-
patch.) The Sun's London special says
the Italian people are tardily beginning
to realize that their country has
emerged from the war with Abyssinia
not only beaten, but dishonored; but so
thoroughly were the horrors of war
brought to the popular mind that it is
more than doubtful if any attempt will
be made to lessen the stain upon the na-
tional honor by obtaining the release of
some two thousand Italians who are
still prisoners in King Menelek's hands.
The Marquis di Rudini's policy of
"cuttle" is possibly best under the
circumstances, but patriotic Italians
say it ought never to have been carried
out until the prisoners were liberated by
force or diplomacy. The latter method
is now being tried, but King Humbert's
envoy, Sig. Nerazzina, instead of meet-
ing King Menelek on equal terms, will
have to grovel in the dust, which, in the
opinion of the Abyssinian warrior and
monarch, is a proper attitude
for a representative of a nation that
has been thoroughly beaten in
war, and has fled, bag and
baggage, horse, foot and artillery, from
which country which war to have been
so hastily conquered and comfortably
partitioned, while its ruler was to
have been sent in the victor's train to
Rome. Nerazzina's supplications may
succeed, but not until he has given
Menelek King Humbert's note-of-hand,
or perhaps hard cash in a big sum, by
way of ransom.
Meanwhile the prisoners are enduring
frightful hardships. The latest reliable
reports say that they arrived at An-
glo after a forced march, famishing,
boiling and in rags. Over five hun-
dred of these wretched fell dead by
the roadside, victims of the political
exigencies in Europe. There cannot be
more than 2300 now alive, and most of
these are suffering from dysentery and
other diseases due to their awful pri-
vations.

CRETAN HOSTILITIES.
Consuls of European Powers Send-
ing Peasimistic Accounts.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
NEW YORK, July 4.—A dispatch to
the Herald from Philadelphia says the
consuls of the European powers are
sending pessimistic accounts of the way
in which hostilities are being conducted
in Crete. The dispatch says that
should the Porte persist in his present
conduct, foreign ships-of-war may land
troops on the island.
The Armenian patriarch, Ismarin,
has asked permission to resign. Fur-
ther outbreaks seem inevitable. The
Turkish battalions at Jeddah, who mul-
tinned on account of receiving no pay,
have deserted their arms. There are
no troops available to put down this re-
volt. The Porte, foreseeing complica-
tions in Greece, Macedonia and Syria,
has been able to mobilize all the troops
of the Rediff or Landwehr.
A dispatch to the Herald from Con-
stantinople says the Cretan Assembly
will meet in November. The Sultan's
proclamation has produced an excellent
impression at Canes. Its issue is a
great success for Tewfik Pasha, the
Turkish Foreign Minister.
The Porte has come to an under-
standing with the European Cabinets
with a view to pacifying Crete and put-
ting an end to the systematic fomenta-
tion of disturbances.
Kurds, Persians and foreign Armen-
ians are pillaging in the neighborhood
of Van, in Armenia. The Turkish
troops are driving them toward the
Russian frontier.

TRADED ON PATRIOTISM.
WILLIAM G. McDOWELL OF CHICAGO
A SCALY CHARACTER.
The President of the Columbia Lib-
erty Bell Association Charged
with the Misappropriation of
Funds—His Schemes to Make
Money.
(BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WIRE.)
WASHINGTON, July 4.—(Special
Dispatch.) The resignation of William
O. McDowell as president of the Colum-
bian Liberty Bell Association has been
accepted. Mrs. Minnie Ballinger, re-
cording secretary and wife of the as-
sociation counsel, said tonight that
the resignation was demanded because of
discrepancies in McDowell's accounts.
"The auditing commissioner," she
said, "has discovered that between \$6000
and \$10,000 belonging to the associa-
tion is missing. We have not yet de-
termined whether or not we will prosecute
McDowell for the misappropriation of such
money as it may be shown he has
taken. Some of the executive board
members plead his family and his pov-
erty in his behalf."
The Columbia Liberty Bell is now
in Chicago in possession of a man
named Knapp. The bell was placed in
storage, some time ago, in New York
City, to remain there until it should be
required at some celebration. Without
the consent of the Executive Commit-
tee, and even without knowledge of its
members, McDowell placed the bell on
a car expressly built for it, put it in
charge of Knapp, who was to receive a
monthly salary of \$70, and sent it to
Chicago.
McDowell says he was appointed
chairman and treasurer at a meeting of
the Pan-Republic Congress organiza-
tion at Philadelphia in 1891, but it has
developed today that he had appointed
himself to the position. His part de-
veloped into his daily employment for
five years with finally nine clerks work-
ing under him.
He became virtually sole survivor of
the Bell Committee, and he extended its
business in a way the other members
never dreamed of. He went on raising
money by appeals to patriotic people
throughout the country for funds to
pay off the debt on the bell, for found-
ing a home for the veterans of Liberty,
and for distributing patriotic literature,
instituting the Liberty Primer. He also
sold souvenir bells at \$1.50 each, al-
though they cost \$2.50.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.
The Total Enrollment in All Institu-
tions Nearly Sixteen Millions.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
WASHINGTON, July 4.—The total
enrollment in educational institutions
of all kinds in the United States for the
school year of 1893-94 was nearly 16,000,-
000, according to the report for the
year, just promulgated by Commis-
sioner of Education Harris. Of these
all but 400,000 were in the regular
schools, an increase of about half a
million for the year. The percentage of
total population enrolled in the schools
was 20.53. School property gained in
value during the year over \$26,000,000,
and 113,000 more scholars were in
operation. In the past twenty years the
South has increased 54 per cent. In
operation, but its school attendance
has increased 120 per cent. more than
twice as fast as the population. In the
twenty years from 1874 to 1894 the value
of school property in the South in-
creased from \$18,000,000 to \$1,000,000.
Higher education has also made a
good record. This includes Specialist
McDonald's criminalological investiga-
tion. The latter seeks to prove that
there can be no rational treatment of
crime until the causes are investigated.
He estimates that nine-tenths of the
crime is due to bad social conditions.
He attacks the theory that crime is a
disease in a medical sense, claiming that
82 per cent. of criminals are in good
health.

ON A REEF.
Armored Cruiser Maine Sustains
Damage to Her Plates.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
NEW YORK, July 4.—A dispatch to
the Herald from Key West says the
armored cruiser Maine, commanded by
Capt. A. S. Crowder, had when she
came to anchor in that harbor, put out
thirty fathoms of chain only. In swing-
ing to the tide, the chain caught her
anchor, causing her to drift on a reef,
which made some dents in her plates,
but no holes.
She was drawing 23 feet of water
and was anchored in thirty feet of
water at the anchorage where the Col-
orado, the Dictator and other ships
drawing 23 and 24 feet have safely
anchored. Whether a court of inquiry
will be convened will depend upon Sec-
retary Herbert, but a court is usually
ordered when a man-of-war suffers
damage to her hull.
Stanley's Alarming Relapse.
LONDON, July 4.—Henry M. Stan-
ley has experienced an alarming re-
lapse.

Walker's Canadian Club Whiskey	Money Belts.....	50c
\$1.00 per bottle.	Letter Cases from, up.....	50c
	Bill Books from, up.....	50c
	Medicine Cases.....	\$2.00
	Pocket Necessaries.....	50c

OPPORTUNITIES-

SALE-IF YOU DESIRE
nap call and see report
at HALL OF INVEN.

AND
at once
termed
5

IN
stock
5

PROF.
reason,
& C.,
5

DOING
reason,
& C.,
5

PER-
a great
box 74,
-8

STAUS-
ROOMS, 108
-8

EALTH
BYERNY,
address
J. New
5

ESTAB-
Broad-
way.

SH TO
business,
OFFICE,
PLANT.
TMENT.
CERY;
RAY.
WAY.

RANT;
right
way.

DISE
\$2000.
way.

ONEC-
RESID-
5; \$250
500.
way.

RANT;
D. S.
5

I. D.
5

SEA-
Hope
and re-
lational
5

FUR-
line;
D. Si-
dential
5

COT-
opp.
right
Broad-
5

SIONS: 3-
Acton;
5

BISHED 6-
ENG
WIND
5

SHED:
to party
CON-
5

FIRST
light-
room
5

TETELY
south-
room 2B.
5

HOUSE
size,
ht par-
WIND
5

BISHED:
bugly
EVEN 5
st close
the st. 5

NEST.
5

TAION.
Ap-
LA
reek or
5

SHED,
S. sum-
5

FUR-
S.
5

ROOMS
ROAD-
5

ROOMS
FUR-
5

FLAT.
19
5

SHOW
S and
of fine
suitable
L BE-
center,
in, on
room. 5

FIRES,
of real
SEC-
rooms; 15
meters
5

NINING
meters
5

ST OR
front as
from 6

STREAM
new
5

GOOD
WADS-
5

CHOPT
in T
7

A AND
Brad-
5

FIRST
estate,
5

OLD
con., 10
7

WITH
GEORGE,
5

AND
CUR-

RYAN
5

THERE WAS A YELLOW HAZE.

Balls from Balz Did the Business.

San Francisco's Players Beaten by Mysterious Drops.

The Stockton Team Puts up a Very Crisp Game.

Holiday Events on Eastern Diamond—Waldo J. Beatz W. Wood in Straight Heats—Arthur Smith Lowers the Time to New York.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)
SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—There was a primrose yellow haze over the California League Park today when the Stockton team beat out San Francisco the score of 12 to 4 before a good holiday crowd. The first three innings were fatal for the home team, for the visitors piled up eight runs. Subsequently San Francisco settled down to business, but they could not catch the leaders.

The mystifying drop that Balz brought down from Stockton with him was the feature of the game. Stockton played crisp ball throughout and, aside from Balz's pitching, Shortstop Lockhead put up the best game. In the eighth inning he caught out Swett on a foul fly that was twenty feet back of second base, making a phenomenal run around Walter to get it. The following is the score by innings:
San Francisco..... 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 4
Stockton..... 2 4 2 0 0 4 0 12

THE CALIFORNIA PACERS.
Waldo J. Beatz W. Wood in Straight Heats at Ingleside.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)
SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Waldo J., the gray ghost from Santa Paula, beat W. Wood in two straight heats at Ingleside this afternoon. About four thousand people saw the race between California's greatest pacers, but they did not enthrall them. It was a very tame affair. The track was too soft to suit W. Wood, so the great gray horse who was a pronounced favorite in the betting, led from start to finish in both heats, pacing the first in 2:15 and the second, pulled up, in 2:17. Summaries:
The 2:15 class, trotting, purse \$1000, best three in five heats:
Helena..... 1 1 1
Nutwood Wilkes..... 2 2 2
Mamie Griffin..... 3 3 3
Chirvart..... 4 4 4
Los Angeles..... 5 5 5
Gilpatrick..... 6 6 6
Time 2:18, 2:18, 2:18.
The 2:35 class, pacing, purse \$650, three heats, every heat a race:
Adele..... 1 1 1
Sindwood..... 2 2 2
Alto Genoa..... 3 3 3
Gladys W..... 4 4 4
Time 2:30, 2:35, 2:35.
Special match:
Waldo J. Beatz W. Wood..... 1 1
Time 2:15, 2:17.
For butchers, purse \$300, best two in three heats:
Capt. Harris..... 1 1
Folo..... 2 2
Silver Button..... 3 3
Dandy..... 4 4
General..... 5 5
No time given.

EASTERN BASEBALL.
Morning and Afternoon Games Played on the Holiday.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)
BROOKLYN, July 4.—The Bostonians won the morning game from the Brooklyn through their timely batting. Score:
Brooklyn, 5; hits, 5; errors, 3.
Boston, 8; hits, 5; errors, 5.
Batteries—Abbey and Burrell; Stivers and Tenney.
Stein was hit so hard in the first three innings this afternoon that Daub was substituted. Boston had won the game, however. The attendance was 6000. Score:
Boston, 7; hits, 9; errors, 2.
Brooklyn, 2; hits, 7; errors, 2.
Batteries—Stein, Daub and Grim; Nichols and Tenney.

PHILADELPHIA-WASHINGTON.
PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The Phillies were beaten this morning, chiefly through Carney's weak pitching. The attendance was 7100. Score:
Philadelphia, 8; hits, 12; errors, 2.
Washington, 14; hits, 22; errors, 2.
Batteries—Carney and Clements; McJames and McGuire.
PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—In the fifth, Halman was put in the box. The locals opened up on King and by a remarkable streak tied the score by making nine runs. German and Carney then went in the points and the Phillies took the lead and kept it to the end. The attendance was 9000. Score:
Philadelphia, 15; hits, 19; errors, 4.
Washington, 14; hits, 19; errors, 3.
Batteries—Carney, Taylor and Clements; Halman, King, German and McAuley.

CLEVELAND-ST. LOUIS.
CLEVELAND (O.), July 4.—The Clevelanders found no difficulty in winning the morning game from St. Louis today. The grounds were in wretched condition, a heavy rain having fallen all morning up to within a few minutes before the game started. The attendance was 2500. Score:
Cleveland, 8; hits, 13; errors, 3.
St. Louis, 3; hits, 9; errors, 2.
Batteries—Wilson and O'Connor; Donohue and McFarland.
At least ten thousand people were present at the afternoon game. Young nearly lost his game by his two errors, and those of his support, but Hart was freely baited and that saved the game. Score:
Cleveland, 5; hits, 11; errors, 5.
St. Louis, 4; hits, 7; errors, 4.
Batteries—Young and O'Connor; Hart and McFarland.

CHICAGO-LOUISVILLE.
CHICAGO, July 4.—The Colts won the morning game, which was very loosely played and uninteresting. Griffith pitched superbly and with proper support would have shut out the Colonels easily. The attendance was 3300. Score:
Chicago, 8; hits, 10; errors, 3.
Louisville, 1; hits, 6; errors, 3.
Batteries—Griffith and Kittredge; Frase and Warner.
The visitors played a very amateurish game in the afternoon, and were again easily defeated. The attendance was wild. The Colts stole bases at will, Lange leading with five. The attendance was 6500. Score:
Chicago, 11; hits, 11; errors, 1.
Louisville, 6; hits, 9; errors, 3.
Batteries—Briggs and Donohue; Cunningham and Warner.

BALTIMORE-NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, July 4.—The New Yorks jumped on to Dr. Pond in the morning game and knocked him out in two innings. Six singles, two doubles and two

errors scored six runs. Esper then replaced him, but the latter fared little better. The attendance was 6000. Score:
New York, 10; hits, 18; errors, 2.
Baltimore, 1; hits, 16; errors, 3.
Batteries—W. H. Clarke and Zerfoss; Pond, Esper and Clark.

Meekin proved too much for the Orioles in the afternoon game, and the champions were donated by the New Yorks for the first time this season. The attendance was 14,000. Score:
Baltimore, 3; hits, 8; errors, 3.
New York, 7; hits, 12; errors, 3.
Batteries—Hemming and Robinson; Meekin and Zerfoss.

PITTSBURGH, July 4.—Morning game:
Pittsburgh, 1; hits, 4; errors, 0.
Cincinnati, 3; hits, 6; errors, 1.
Batteries—Hughey and Sugden; Dwyer and Peitz.
By winning the afternoon game, Pittsburgh made the score two out of three. Both pitchers were well supported. The attendance was 6500. Score:
Pittsburgh, 4; hits, 12; errors, 3.
Cincinnati, 1; hits, 11; errors, 3.
Batteries—Killen and Sugden; Ehret and Peitz.

A DIVISION MEET.
McKenney Wins the Mile Scratch Race at Petaluma.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)
PETALUMA, July 4.—The division meet of the League of American Wheelmen held in this city today was witnessed by 3500 persons. In the first race, a one-mile scratch amateur, McKenna won with J. E. Wing second and F. R. Mot third. Time 2:39 1-5. Wing was afterward disqualified giving Mot second and G. A. Nissen third place.

Half mile, scratch, professional: L. Long, H. C. Downing, A. J. Jones, O. Osen, W. A. Terrill and R. E. Dow qualified. Osen won, Terrill second and Dow third. Time 2:41 1-5.
Half a mile, scratch, amateur: W. E. Yoeman won, C. D. Bates second, J. E. Wing third. Time 1:08 1-5.
One mile, handicap, professional: D. E. Whitman of Los Angeles, F. M. Byrne, C. L. Davis and A. M. Boyden qualified. Davis (70) won, Boyden (115) second, Whitman (50) third. Time 2:52 1-5.
One mile, amateur, handicap: C. M. Smith (20) won, Chapman (30) second, E. J. Smith (80) third. Time 2:41 1-5.

AT WASHINGTON PARK.
The Free-for-All Finished and Goes to the Bad.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)
CHICAGO, July 4.—One of the best-paced races in years resulted from the free-for-all that began at Washington Park yesterday afternoon and was finished before 12,000 people today. Summaries:
The 2:30 trot, purse \$1000: Newburger won; best time, 2:18; Godella second. Roloson third. Afro, Netallina and Neverly also started.
Free-for-all pace, purse \$1000: Bad won fifth, sixth and seventh heats. Frank Agan won first and second heats and was second in W. W. won third and fourth heats and was third. Afric, Coleridge and Direction also started; best time 2:05 1-5.
The 2:15 trotting, \$1000: Marble won in straight heats; best time 2:14. Rifle second, Willie P third. Orange, Lander, Senator Wilkinson and Kate E. also started.
The 2:15 pace, \$1000: L. S. D. won in straight heats; best time 2:14. Dyerburg second, Maxim third. Nine others also started.

TOM COOPER'S DAY.
Wins Three Races at Washington Park in Good Time.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)
CHICAGO, July 4.—Tom Cooper of Detroit won three races at Washington Park this afternoon, one of them being the mile handicap in which he started from the scratch. Summaries:
Professional, quarter-mile, open: Tom Cooper first, Arthur Gardiner second, A. D. Kennedy of Chicago third; time 2:45.
Professional, one-mile, invitation, 2:15 limit: Tom Cooper won, Gardiner second, Kennedy third; time 2:14 1-5.
Professional, one-mile, handicap: Tom Cooper (scratch) won, F. F. Grier (30) second, Frank Wing (50) third; time 2:18.
ALL HIS OWN WAY.
Sam Hardy, the Hero of the Tennis Court.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)
SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Sam Hardy of Oakland is the tennis hero. He had it all his own way in the final contest for all-comers at San Rafael today, and walked off the court champion of the Pacific States.

FIGHT IN STORE FOR POPULISTS.

A Dramatic Incident at Denver.

The Waite Faction Withdraws by Compulsion.

The Convention Otherwise Gets Along Harmoniously.

A Platform Declaring the Financial Question Paramount—The Course of Henry M. Teller Applauded.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)
DENVER, July 4.—Ex-Gov. Waite, made a dramatic exit from the Populist State Convention today, accompanied by eighty-five delegates. The ex-Governor represented a minority faction from Arapahoe county, which was not allowed seats in the convention, and took occasion to denounce the gathering as illegal, stating he would carry an appeal to the national convention at St. Louis on June 23. Otherwise the convention was harmonious.

Delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention were chosen as follows: Congressman John C. Bell, Montrose county; H. C. Golsinger, Gilpin; J. H. Voorhis, Pueblo; J. D. Hooper, Pitkin; W. J. Kerr, Pueblo; C. S. Conant, Rio Grande; Thomas M. Patterson, Arapahoe; Myron W. Reed, Arapahoe; H. G. Clark, Weld; S. D. Nicholson, Lake. Other prominent delegates from the First and Second Congress districts include: E. R. Holden, H. T. Sale, C. L. Westerman, Dora F. Nixon, W. J. Tarsney, Minnie J. Reynolds, A. C. Patton, Minerva Roberts, Nell McKensie, Henry Paul, W. J. Thomas, R. C. Bonney.

The Committee on Resolutions, of which T. M. Patterson was chairman, presented a platform which declared that the party adhered to its "time-honored principles as heretofore declared, nor abates not a particle of its loyalty to the grand organization which has not then and there. The leading principles were as follows:
"The Populists of Colorado learn with pleasure that the great principle of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, declared first by the People's party, has become the one distinct and paramount issue of the day and they invite the cooperation of all citizens to the end that the principle become a fact embodied in the statutory law of the land."
"Realizing that the settlement of financial questions is the paramount issue now before the American people, we favor such action by our national convention as will unify the support of the Presidency, who is unequivocally in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for action by any other nation."
"Resolved that the mission of the People's party has just begun, and the organization should be perpetuated and strengthened to the end that the principles for which it stands shall ultimately triumph."

"Resolved, that we, as Populists and citizens applaud the action of Henry M. Teller in withdrawing from a party which has declared its hostility to the greatest interests of the toiling masses of this country, and we invite public attention to this culminating act of an honorable political career as containing the very essence of civic virtue in which an entire State, regardless of political preferences, takes just pride."
"We urge of the national convention that it incorporate in its platform a declaration in favor of direct legislation as embodied in the initiative and referendum." (Cries of "Amen.")
The bolting Waite faction held an open convention at which they elected the ex-Governor to lead them to St. Louis.

PIGEON RACING.
Beginning of a Remarkable Long-Distance Race.

The great Fourth of July pigeon race between Los Angeles and San Francisco, the longest ever attempted on the Pacific Coast, began yesterday morning, according to the prearranged plan, but the weather was cloudy and unfavorable, and it is extremely probable the birds will take more than forty-eight hours, which is the time limit agreed upon.
The San Francisco fanciers sent but a single bird down to Los Angeles to enter the race. This was a surprise, for they have been training birds for months. They began training one week before the Los Angeles fanciers, and commenced training a larger number of birds. The one bird sent here for liberation was a handsome blue-checker, register K-93. The bird was probably hatched in December, 1894.
Early yesterday morning a little crowd of people gathered at the corner of Third and Broadway to see the start. At 5 a.m. sharp the pigeon was released. She made for the Broadway Block, then crossed over on the other side of the street to the top of another building and there alighted. The pretty creature preened her feathers daintily, then, at 6:07 o'clock, she at last made a start. She flew northward, very swiftly and high in the air. Then she began to circle, and when she melted away into the distance she was going toward Mt. Lowe.
The pigeon was counter-marked. Several witnesses signed for the time of liberation.
A few good homers sometimes will alight the first thing after being liberated, but those belonging to Messrs. Crawford and Zahn never been known to alight without first making an attempt to locate themselves by flying very high. The weather in Los Angeles was not at all favorable for pigeon-flying, as the low fog prevented the birds from going as high as they would otherwise have done.
The outcome of the race is awaited

with great interest, and much anxiety is felt as to the fate of the pretty creature whose heads seem all one large bump of location.
There was a pigeon race from Santa Monica, for fun only, yesterday morning. A great crowd witnessed the liberation. Several men were kept busy writing the results of the race on small-sized tissue paper for the sage-bearers. The birds started at 10:10 a.m. from the end of the road race course. The foggy weather was bad for them, and it was some time before they could get their bearings. Besides, this was their first test at Santa Monica. Thirty birds belonging to seven different jockeys participated. Only a few birds reached home by noon. O'Neill's and Rowe's pigeons were among the first to arrive.

DEFENDER JR.
A Racing Yacht Meets with Two Catastrophes.

The Defender, Jr., recently launched at Redondo, has now been ballasted with scrap iron, seven and three-fourths tons of it, so that she sinks to her water line, and now she is giving eminent satisfaction to her builders and owners.
Yesterday she went forth from her moorings at San Pedro for a sail, with Capt. C. H. Wedgewood, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Booth, Martin Betkouski, Z. Fredericks and N. L. Bradley on board. First of all, she went aground in the mud. The little yacht's crew soon got her off, and sailed out into the open sea, where the dainty racing craft slid swiftly through the waves.
Then there was another catastrophe. A hook in the main stay gave way and carried off the topmast stay. This caused the topmast to break off and all the sails fell into the sea. The crew rigged up a jury sail and got safely back into San Pedro Harbor, rejecting all offers of help from other vessels. The Defender, Jr., will go to Catalina in about two weeks, taking a party of thirty there for a month's stay.

COLTON.
COLTON, July 4.—(Regular Correspondence.) At 4 a.m. today the Southern Pacific threw in 400 men and many teams and plowed the street occupied by the motor and the line recently surveyed north of town. Track-laying is advancing rapidly and before an injunction can be served a road for regular trains will probably be complete through town. The trustees had granted a franchise, but a number of citizens were prepared to block the way. As the courts are closed for two days, the company has an extra opportunity to avoid an injunction.

George Horton, the United States Consul at Athens, has written a historical story of Greece to be called "Constantine."

SIGNING THE DECLARATION.

In signing the Declaration of Independence John Hancock wrote his name in big letters; then he looked at it with pride and remarked: "King George will be able to read that without spectacles." For several years we have been writing Good Honest Shoes in a bold hand. There is business in the signature, just as there was with the President of the Continental Congress. Good Shoes is our declaration of independence. We have all kinds for Men, Women and Children. Better men than King George buy shoes of us every day, and if you should happen to meet John Hancock he would tell you to go to Godin's.

L. W. GODIN,
104 N. Spring Street.

"MAKES PEOPLE STRONG"

DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT.

Weak Men!

A Sure Cure For You.

DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT.

Weak Men!

A Sure Cure For You.

Weak Men!

A Sure Cure For You.

Weak Men!

A Sure Cure For You.

Weak Men!

A Sure Cure For You.

Weak Men!

Diamond Bros.
152 S. Main St.
E. Second St.
105

Why Pay 2 Prices

Ladies' Shoes.
Ladies' fine, everyday, common sense, Easy Shoes with patent leather tips, good style and make, great value: our price..... \$1.25
Broadway and Spring St. stores' price, \$1.50.

Ladies' fine Dongola Kid Oxfords with new pointed toes and patent leather tips, new shade of tan and black: our price..... \$1.45
Broadway and Spring Street stores' price, \$1.75.

Ladies' fine Button Shoes of handsome shape, worked button holes and patent leather tips and top trimmings, very fine: our price..... \$1.50
Broadway and Spring Street stores' price, \$1.75.

Ladies' Juliet Oxfords of fine quality, in tan and black, new pointed toe with patent leather restable tip, elegant: our price..... \$1.75
Broadway and Spring Street stores' price, \$2.00.

Ladies' Cloth Top Tan Oxfords in the very latest style and handsome shape, beautifully made and elegantly finished: our price..... \$1.85
Broadway and Spring Street stores' price, \$2.25.

Ladies' swell shape Black Oxfords, made of fine Vici Kid with pretty patent leather tips and patent leather top trimmings: our price..... \$2.25
Broadway and Spring Street stores' price, \$2.50.

WEAR VENTILATING SHOES.
The Brown Ventilating
PAT. AUG. 2, 1892

THE PERFECT FITTING SHOE CO.
122 South Spring Street.
WEAR VENTILATING SHOES.

One-Half Price
We will place on sale Wednesday 200 dozen Gentlemen's Extra Quality Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, with neat colored borders. These goods are our regular 50c goods, and are full sizes, with 1-inch hemstitched borders. They will go on sale for Wednesday only at 25 cents. Come early.

SILVERWOOD,
The Men's Furnisher, 124 S. Spring Street.

TRY Us on Groceries.
CLINEBROS.,
142-144 North Spring St.
FOR Poland Rock Address
Batholomew & Co.,
214 S. Broadway
Tel. 105

AUCTION.
For account of whom it may concern, WOODEN SUTTINGS, Wednesday, July 4, 1896, at 10 o'clock a.m., 222 W. First St., consisting of about 250 yards of English Worsteds, Trousers, English Gray Worsted, English Gray Worsted, Gray Serge Worsted, Blue Gray Worsted, Black Gray Worsted and more Cheviot. Sale positive, no reserve. THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

The W. H. PERRY
Lumber Mfg. Co.
LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL
Commercial Street

PA. DENTAL COMPANY.
Painless Extractors of Teeth.
Telephone "Red" 1493.
We Have Moved to Room 314 Wilcox Building, Corner Second and Spring Streets.



In the week just ended the Los Angeles Theater has seen a succession of remarkable midsummer audiences. At this season when by common consent most money-wasters are supposed to be out of town, there must be a particularly strong attraction that will completely fill a first-class theater. It happened that the company which came last week to break the monotony of a summer closed house was in the necessity of strength to bring out most excellent crowds of the best and most appreciative people, and even bring some home from their sojourn at sea-side and mountain resting places. John Drew, Maud Adams, and others of the excellent company that played first "Christopher, Jr." and next "The Squire of Dames," had many old friends in Los Angeles, and during the engagement just closed many numerous new ones to long sound the praises of actors who presented on the stage two of the prettiest and most chaste society dramas ever seen hereabout. Such organizations as the picture company and such plays as were presented last week are too rare for Los Angeles amusement lovers, who have proved conclusively that they not only recognize good things at sight, but are glad enough to pay for the enjoyment found in them. The great preponderance of people down stairs indicated that the selection of a drama played throughout by handsome actors in full dress suits, sans nose, horse play, mechanical effects and buffoonery, is not shared by the usual habits of the upper tiers of seats, but as more money is received for a house so balanced than for one that is top heavy, the management has no just cause for complaint.

The past week at the Orpheum has been a corker in the way of attendance. Night after night the seats have all been sold hours before the performance began. Papin, the great dancer, drawing card in her gorgeous myriad dance, but Meers brothers, the agile German athletes and wire-walkers, have won almost as much applause. The performance has been rounded out by the jolly Washburn sisters, Bimbo and Tehi, skillful necromancers; Lizzie B. Raymond, serio-comic; McAvoy and May, grotesque comedians, and Lawrence and Harrington, the original vaudeville "Bowery Boy" and "Tough Girl," with the strains of Romandy's magic violin to fill the measure full. It is a show equal to what New York music halls offer, and vastly less in price.

The vitascope is coming to town. It is safe to predict that when it is set up in the Orpheum, it will cause such a sensation as the city has not known for many a long day. The vitascope is Edison's latest and most shining triumph. It is the latest of human ingenuity in the realms of electricity and photography. It is on the same order as the kinetoscope, with the difference that in the kinetoscope one person at a time peeps into a hole and sees a tiny moving picture, while in the vitascope the picture is thrown upon a screen and shines forth of more than life-size, so that the entire audience can see the spectacle at once. The vitascope was first publicly exhibited only about two months and a half ago.

The things shown by the vitascope are of many different kinds. A bit of Broadway in New York is very striking. The audience can see the swarms of people hurrying along, the jostle of the horses, carriages, trucks, etc., in the street, all moving and changing, and so real one almost expects to hear the street noises. A snowstorm, a skirt dance, and a sea beach scene are some of the things shown. The life-like reality of the pictures is said to be startling. In San Francisco and elsewhere, one of the most popular scenes was a reproduction of the famous bit of acting in which Max Terhune is kissed by John C. Rush. The changing expression of their faces, their graceful movements, the play of hand and lip and eye, are said to be faultlessly reproduced.

Another pleasing addition to the programme will be Hugh J. Emmett, a clever ventriloquist, who has made an excellent reputation in New York as a club entertainer. Mr. Emmett's work consists of musical imitations, eccentricities, sparkling repartee, imitations in a violin, etc. He visited Los Angeles a year ago and won much favor here.

Papin, those indescribably beautiful fire dancer who rocked the Orpheum night after night, will give a new "Belly Dance," said to be even more lovely. She will wear 500 yards of filmy silks, ten times more than any other skirt dancer manipulates. Her dancing is quite as much with hands and arms as with feet, and the effect of her graceful movements, reflected and multiplied by mirrors, and set ablaze with colored lights, is entrancing.

The Washburn sisters have been engaged for another week. They will present a new act, said to be even more taking than what they have already given here. The Meers brothers are two of the most famous athletes who have yet appeared at the Orpheum. They will continue their hair-raising feats on the single wire all the coming week. Bimbo and Tehi, two exceptionally clever necromancers, will perform new tricks, said to be mystifying and keenly interesting. Lawrence and Harrington are two of the most popular comedians who have caught the distinctive spirit of the poorer classes of New York, and interpret the life of the "Bowery Boy" in a most delightful manner.

Two of the past week's best features will be seen this afternoon and this evening for the last time. Lizzie B. Raymond, the brilliant serio-comic, and McAvoy and May, the hilariously jolly pair, will tonight make merry for a Los Angeles audience for the last time. The next attraction at the Los Angeles Theater, Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week, will be something a little different from anything ever before seen here. Alexander Black, the widely-known author, has added another wreath to his laurels in the production of his unique and absorbing "picture play," Miss Jerry. Mr. Black, who is literary editor of the Brooklyn Times, is nothing if not original, and no better proof of this fact could be desired than the fact that Miss Jerry, from beginning to end, is absolutely and entirely his own conception. The story of the play is unconventional and the characters are strongly drawn. The comedy element is well defined and the dialogue is terse, epigrammatic and brilliant. Among the notable people represented are Chauncey Depew, the famous after-dinner orator; Serg. Dunn, New York City's weather

prophet, and Superintendent Martin of the Brooklyn bridge. Many handsome views of prominent buildings and parks in New York are shown, including glimpses of Central Park.

"Miss Jerry" was originally produced at New York last season, and has since been shown before widely diversified audiences. It has been given at some of the most famous social clubs, prominent churches, theatrical assemblies, as well as in private drawing-rooms, and some of the largest lecture halls and operahouses in America.

"Miss Jerry," be it understood, is not such a play as one would see at a theater. The scheme is, in fact, quite different, and the intention is to please those who never attend a theatrical performance just as much as the inveterate theater-goer. This is the secret of "Miss Jerry's" great success. It pleases everybody. The presentation here will be under the competent direction of Frank F. Muller, whose long experience in management insures a delightful entertainment. The picture-play will be seen at the Los Angeles Theater for two nights only, Monday and Tuesday evenings, July 6 and 7. In a few words Miss Jerry is a love story illustrated with photographic pictures of real scenes and real people.

The invention of the picture-play introduces an entirely new form of entertainment, and one the popularity of which was quickly assured. Love story and pictures—the combination is invincible. "Miss Jerry" has been called "a play on a white sheet." The pictures thrown upon the screen dissolve one into another at the rate of three or four to the minute, producing a remarkably realistic effect in the figures, which are all photographed from life and appear life-size on the screen. While the pictures are thus telling the story and the reader is vocally telling the story and the result, as Mr. Howells says, is "delightfully surprising."

The Belasco-Fairbank suit brings no

new information about the cost of preparing society women for the stage, writes Hilary Bell in the New York Press. These ambitious ladies are the most expensive of luxuries. If anyone wonders that the price of Mrs. Leslie Carter's art is as high as her teacher's, she can astonish him still more by declaring that it cost only \$5000 less to place Elsie de Wolf in her present position. It was said that Mr. Lordill was Elsie's backer but tobacco is evidently not so profitable as pork. The snuff man spent \$30,000 in pushing Miss de Wolf's claims to fame in "Thermidor," and \$25,000 more were expended in her starring tour in "Joseph." That money and both plays are now gone into limbo, and Elsie is still removed for her Paris gowns. But her fate was not so unhappy as that of the "Baroness" Blanc, who cost her patron \$40,000, and has nothing except supplementary proceeds to show for it. In one short season Buffalo Bill spent \$50,000 in starting Catherine Clemons, and now she has gone off with Howard Gould, leaving the snuff man to whistle for his lady and his money. We understand that a certain sentimental gentleman of this town spent \$2000 on Elsie Proctor Otis. It is not too much to say that during her nine years on the stage the sum of \$100,000 has been spent by various managers on Cora Potter. Mrs. Langtry is the only society actress who has paid expenses from the first. She never could act, nor ever will act. But the fame of her beauty, the glory of her diamonds and the splendor of her scandals have attracted audiences since her debut on the stage.

It is not without interest to compare these expensive performers with the actresses who fought their way unaided by protectors, patrons, pork men or snuff manufacturers. Nobody has even spent a dollar on Sarah Bernhardt, for her first sweetheart was a poor artist, who had not quite ended his honeymoon when he was dismissed for rent, and he and his inamorata had to part in the streets of Paris, each to find fortune in a different way. Eleanor Duse had no sooner begun to earn money than she married a spendthrift fellow who ran through her earnings and disappeared, leaving only debts and a child as legacy to his wife. Ada Rehan's first salary was \$10 a week, and throughout her career she has never received a penny that she did not earn. Georgia Cayvan borrowed \$5000 to fit her for the stage, and every dollar of that indebtedness was eventually repaid. Nobody has helped Viola Allen, Fanny Davenport and Clara Morris have been their own back-

ers since they learned the rudiments of their art in Daly's Rose Coghlan, rumor says, received many valuable presents from William K. Vanderbilt, and there are whispers that other beautiful performers have not smiled in vain on certain of our millionaires. But generally speaking, the actresses who can make money for themselves have relied on their own abilities, and no pork man, snuff man, Frohman or Hayman can say that he contributed materially to their fame and fortune.

(London News.) We can imagine the look of surprise which would come over the open countenance of Bram Stoker if he got six months' hard labor for allowing a lady to wear a big hat at a London performance. But this is what comes of living in a free republic—the Legislature of Ohio has very nearly passed a law to that effect. As it is—well, suppose the milder spirits were in the majority—the Bram Stokers of Ohio are for the future to be mulcted in the sum of \$10, or two solid English sovereigns, for each hat which hides the stage from the audience. Every play-goer of the male sex will be in sympathy with these reformers. To the long-suffering pitiless, the huge and jagged mountains of millinery, composed chiefly of birds, feathers, and even portions of a wild beast, which often entirely hide the leading lady or gentlemen from view—to say nothing of the subordinate members of the company—are a source of frightful irritation and annoyance. It is only fair to point out, however, that the most notorious wearers of the big hat—we say it more in sorrow than in anger—are none other than the lady members of the theatrical profession. Any one who has ever been to a theatrical matinee will know it to his cost.

THE BUNCH LIGHT. James J. Corbett will continue next year with "A Naval Cadet."

Marie Walworth and Wilton Lackaye will join forces next season. Georgia Busby has signed with Augustus Pitou as leading woman for Chauncey Olcott next season.

Edith Crane, as Trilby, has impressed deeply her audience in Australia, where they compare her with Sarah Bernhardt and rave about her beauty. Lillian Russell is out in an interview telling people how to get rich. She ought to send a marked copy of it to her late theatrical managers, says the Boston Herald.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is at work on the dramatization of her new novel, "A Lady of Quality," the rights

to which have been secured by Charles and Dan Frohman.

Alexander Salvini's next season will begin early. His repertoire will comprise "The Three Guardsmen," "Don Carlos de Bazan," "Hamlet," "Othello," and "Romeo and Juliet."

Charles E. Evans and the late Frank Mayo were equal owners of "Puddin'head Wilson." The popular play will go on the road next season if a suitable representative for the quaint title role is found.

A war party, composed of twenty Sioux, Apache and Navajo Indians has been engaged by Davis & Keog for their new western play. The firm proposes to have them parade in full war paint and feathers on bicycles.

Beecham Tree's new theater, Her Majesty's, will be a three-tier theater, with dress circle, boxes and gallery and a huge pit. He is considering a new drama by Gilbert Parker for its opening next winter.

It is said that Augustin Daly intends to produce next season a play called "Ourselfs," which Dion Boucicault completed shortly before his death. It is furthermore rumored that it is a play on which several expert hands have already worked.

Yet Gum, the Bernhardt of China, is to entertain the Celestials of New York this season. During her eight years' residence in San Francisco and Portland she has mastered fifty English words. She is 24 years of age and gets \$1500 per year for her acting.

Richard Mansfield's special engagement at the Metropolitan Theater, in Minneapolis and St. Paul, week ending June 13, realized \$5,930.25, which speaks good business in the Northwest. In the comment of the Mirror, Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield are reported to be spending a part of their vacation fishing in some of the Wisconsin lakes.

Charles Hannan's new comedy-drama, just completed, has been accepted by Daniel Frohman, who has purchased the American rights from the author, and will produce the play in New York next season. Mr. Frohman has also commissioned Mr. Hannan to write for him another new play, to follow the above.

The vulgarity of much of the theatrical dancing of the day is the subject of discussion in some of the London newspapers. There can be no doubt that the abominable contortions in which some women indulge upon the stage are wholly indefensible, and as a writer in the Academy remarks, "cannot possibly please or amuse any one whose taste has a right to be consulted."

Charles Frederick Robinson Hayward, a Denver editor, wrote learnedly of the

drama, and could keenly analyze every phase of the actor's art, says the San Francisco Argonaut. But his shortest criticism will probably outlive any other written by him. It was as follows: "George C. Miln, the preacher-actor, played Hamlet at the Academy of Music last night. He played it till 12 o'clock." The only other criticism that seemed to class with this emanated from Leadville, where a performance of "Richard III." by a barnstorming troupe was chronicled under the glaring headline of "Many Lives Lost."

Pinerio is suffering from the affliction which only comes to successful writers—having his plays pirated. During the past season all of his latest plays, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbelwhite," and "The Benefit of the Doubt," have been produced in Sweden, a country which affords no protection to foreign writers. Daniel Frohman has bought a play by Charles Hannon, who collaborated with Wilson Barrett in "Our Pleasant Sins." Hannon has accepted a commission to write a second play for New York.

Of the new "fantastic comedy" called "A Wanderer from Venus," by the authors of "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," recently tried at Croydon, a newspaper critic writes: "Suggestions of 'Pygmalion and Galatea' and 'Niobe' were on the lips of all experienced play-goers, and it is unfortunate for the present collaborators that these two works should have preceded theirs, and moreover, should also have been infinitely better, both in story and treatment. The scene is the village of Moonburg. Claude Somerville, a young astronomer, betrothed to the daughter of the vicar, is visited by Stella, a beautiful inhabitant of the planet Venus. She causes havoc in the vicar's household."

Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K. P., commander-in-chief of the British army, completed his 64th year on June 4. Born near Dublin, he entered the army in 1850, and was dangerously wounded in the second Burmese war. During the Crimea he was twice wounded. His first command was the Red River expedition, in 1870.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"THE ONLY PATTON"
EXPERT WATCHMAKER
JEWELER AND ENGRAVER.
214 South Broadway.
Watches Cleaned.....75c
Watch Crystals.....10c
Small Clocks Cleaned.....75c
Large Clocks Cleaned.....1.00
These prices are one half of the prevailing rates, and I guarantee my work absolutely first-class in every respect.
All Watch and Clock Work Warranted for One Year.

J.B. Lewis Co.
\$2.50
\$3.00
\$4.00
SHOES

These shoes fit to perfection and wear as only the best of leather can. They are shapely, pliant—the most comfortable of footwear. They always manage to let in air and keep the feet cool.
FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BICKEL.

Sealed Proposals.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK (NOON) OF MONDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF JULY, 1896, at the office of the San Antonio Water Company, in the Ohio Block, Ontario, Cal., for the construction of certain extensions of the Bodenhamer tunnel, in the vicinity of Ontario.
Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of proposal obtained at the office of Arthur S. Hobby, Jr., civil and sanitary engineer, Room 300, Ontario, Cal.
In the forenoon of Tuesday, June 30th, Friday, July 4th and Wednesday, July 8th, Mr. Hobby will meet intending bidders at his office, and in the afternoon of said days Mr. Hobby will be at the tunnel in question, where he will meet such intending bidders as may desire to meet him on the work.
All bids must be made on the forms supplied by the engineer, and none others will be accepted.

Sensational Selling.

JACOBY BROS.

Removal and Rebuilding Sale.

A NEW ERA IS DAWNING FOR THE BIG STORE

NEW DEPARTMENTS are coming, more ELEVATORS, more DYNAMOS, hundreds of incandescent lights, more FLOOR SPACE, an entire REMODELING of our building. Ripping up floors, tearing down walls and partitions. ENLARGING, REBUILDING and pushing our way through to the next door, to the big store now occupied by MR. H. JEVNE, the grocer, who moves to the Wilcox Block. To give the right of way to the army of builders and movers who must soon take possession of the store, to provide room and reduce merchandise. Our

ENTIRE STOCK WILL BE SLAUGHTERED.

We inaugurate a REMODELING SALE. A sale that will move the mountains of merchandise that must be sold for this event. Surpluses in every department knifed, that will produce prices never before known. A peremptory price reduction that eclipses any of our former efforts.

SEE HOW WE CUT PRICES TO WIPE OUT OUR STOCKS.

HALF-PRICE SALE STRAW HATS.

Men's Hats.
Brigham, Hopkins & Co.'s BALTIMORE hand-made Sennett Braid, silk trimmed yacht shape straw hats; reduced from \$1.50 to..... **75c**

Men's Hats.
Brigham, Hopkins & Co.'s BALTIMORE genuine Mackinaw Straw, soft finish, medium crown; reduced from \$1.25 to..... **50c**

Men's Hats.
Brigham, Hopkins & Co.'s BALTIMORE soft finish white Shamsi Straw Hats, the very latest style; reduced from \$1 to..... **50c**

Men's Hats.
Brigham, Hopkins & Co.'s BALTIMORE finest English Dunstable Straw in the yacht shape, full-brim, double brim; reduced from \$2.50 to..... **\$1.25**

Men's Hats.
Brigham, Hopkins & Co.'s BALTIMORE selected, hand-made, soft finished Dunstable Straw, swell-est styles; reduced from \$2.50 to..... **\$1.50**

Men's Hats.
Brigham, Hopkins & Co.'s BALTIMORE English Dunstable Straw in the yacht shape; reduced from \$2.00 to..... **\$1.25**

Men's Hats.
Brigham, Hopkins & Co.'s BALTIMORE fine light-weight French Chip with heavy silk trimmings, yacht shape; reduced from \$1.50 to..... **75c**

HALF-PRICE SALE MEN'S SUITS.

No "IFS" or "ANDS" about this offer. Walk from table to table, examine each and every suit, try on as many suits as you please.

Then Note Our Prices.

NO MISTAKE, NO TRICK, NO IL-LUSION. We have marked down these SPECIALS to HALF and even lower.

Clay Worsteds!

MEN'S SUITS of surpassing quality, swell trim and perfect fit. Tailor-made fit. Summer weights, medium weights. Sacks and Outaway Frocks.

Black and Grays

Single-breast, round and square-cut; double-breast square-cut and the swellest, as well as the most sedate Outaways.

Half-Price.

You'd pay from \$20 to \$35 to any tailor in the country to furnish you the equal of these, and be fully satisfied. We say

\$10 and \$12.50 for Choice.

Prior to the MOVING and BUILDING we offer the pick and choice of some 800 SUITS that sold for \$14, \$15 and \$16, and including the handsomest and swiftest Sack and Frock Suits of Irish Cheviots, Home-spuns, French Worsteds, Imported Cheviots in over-plaid and light summer effects, Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds and Scotchies. Tell the salesman to lay out \$20 to \$30 of your choice of the lot for

\$8.88.

Sixty days from now you will see our NEW SHOE STORE. It will be the largest and most gorgeously fitted FOOT-WEAR PALACE on the Pacific Coast. The NEW HAT STORE will simply eclipse anything in this country. THE MEN'S SUIT STORE will be a Caravanary of Clothing. And all the other DEPARTMENTS will grow BIGGER WITH THE REST. THE SHOP PRICES—the HAT PRICES—the SUIT PRICES must submit to the stress and necessity of being HALVED or QUARTERED, but all the stocks must be reduced.

MAIL ORDERS Promptly and Carefully Filled from this Ad.

HALF-PRICE SALE STRAW HATS.

Men's Hats.
Townsend, Grace & Co.'s BALTIMORE genuine Mackinaw Straw in the beautiful yacht shape; reduced from 75c to..... **35c**

Men's Hats.
Townsend, Grace & Co.'s BALTIMORE Ventilated Canton Straw of extra fine quality, silk trimmed, reduced from \$1 to..... **50c**

Men's Hats.
Townsend, Grace & Co.'s BALTIMORE medium-large shape fine white Canton Straw; an extraordinary bargain; reduced from 75c to..... **30c**

Men's Hats.
Townsend, Grace & Co.'s BALTIMORE yacht shapes of finest white Canton Straw; never sold under 75c; reduced to only..... **30c**

Men's Hats.
Townsend, Grace & Co.'s BALTIMORE large, full-shape, soft finished Canton Straw, silk trimmed throughout; reduced from \$1 to..... **50c**

Men's Hats.
Townsend, Grace & Co.'s BALTIMORE finest soft-finish Shamsi Straw, large shape, extra size; reduced from \$1.50 to..... **75c**

Men's Hats.
Townsend, Grace & Co.'s BALTIMORE regulation standard shape with flange trim; reduced from \$1.50 to..... **75c**

HALF-PRICE SALE BOYS' WEAR.

Don't you dear mothers know that it's a heavy expense clothing the boy during vacation. Boys' wear out three times as much during that period as they will while attending school. Note their wants—note our prices—and then buy HERE. You'll find yourself a saver of just half what you expected to spend.

Boys' Wash Suits At Half-Prices.

You'll see 'em in our window. \$1.75 Suits for.....89c
\$2.00 Suits for.....\$1.29
\$2.50 Suits for.....\$1.79
\$3.00 Suits for.....\$1.99
And so on up to suits worth \$4.50 and \$5 for.....\$2.79

Boys' Suits For Vacation.

You'll see 'em in our window at 59c and 89c a suit.

Those \$1.50 Suits, now.....76c
Those \$2.00 Suits, now.....91c
Those \$2.50 Suits, now.....\$1.16
Those \$3.00 Suits, now.....\$1.39
Those \$3.50 Suits, now.....\$1.59
Those \$4.00 Suits, now.....\$1.79
Those \$4.50 Suits, now.....\$1.99
REEFER SUITS that were \$2.25 are now only.....\$1.09
Boys' Pants at half prices.....33c and 22c

Boys' Waists at half prices.....25c
Mothers' Friend 75c Waist, now 39c
Star Waists, were \$1.00, now.....48c

Boys' Hose

at half prices. See 'em in our window.
90c full finished, fast and stainless, ribbed black, now.....10c
10c full finished, fast and stainless, ribbed black, now.....5c

HALF-PRICE SALE STRAW HATS.

Men's Hats.
The Alpine and Tourist shapes of Ventilated Shamsi and Canton Straw; they were \$2 each; now they are..... **95c**

Men's Hats.
They're big Hats—for boys too, and w men; Bathing Hats, Boating Hats, Knockabout Hats, Sun Hats; they're your Hats for..... **10c**

Men's Hats.
Large Sombrero shapes, the soft finish fine Mackinaw Straw, elegantly finished; reduced from 75c to only..... **25c**

Men's Hats.
Odds and ends of the season's best and latest styles that sold for 50c, 40c and 60c; all are all reduced to only..... **15c**

Men's Hats.
Grass Cloth, Covered Willow Braid Helmets, the grades that sold for 50c and 75c are reduced to..... **25c**

Men's Hats.
Brown and Light Old Gold French Manila Straw, standard shapes with flange brim; reduced from \$2 to..... **\$1.00**

Men's Hats.
Extra wide, stiff brim yacht shape White Sennett Braid with handsome trimmings; reduced from \$1 to..... **50c**

Men's Hats.
All lines of no-matter-how-fine Straws they are, if the sizes are broken; have been thrown in at one small price..... **25c**

HALF-PRICE SALE FOOTWEAR.

Men's Shoes.
You'll see 'em in our window; finest hand sewed Russia Calif, the very latest styles; were \$4; NOW HALF-PRICE..... **\$2.00**

Men's Shoes.
You'll see 'em in our window; all-styles-for-now in best B-Calif; see the goods first, the price last; were \$3; NOW HALF-PRICE..... **\$1.50**

Men's Shoes.
You'll see 'em in our window; hand-sewed French Calif in the stylish razor and piccadilly toes; were \$6; NOW HALF-PRICE..... **\$3.00**

Men's Shoes.
You'll see 'em in our window; Johnson & Murphy's finest Tan Russia Calif Shoes; you know them well; were \$6; NOW HALF-PRICE..... **\$3.00**

Ladies' Shoes.
You'll see 'em in our window; Button Boots of Tan Kid and Goat, hand-sewed, pointed toes, were \$4; NOW HALF-PRICE..... **\$2.00**

Ladies' Shoes.
You'll see 'em in our window; Lace Boots in Russia Calif, Kid and Goat in all styles, were \$4; NOW HALF-PRICE..... **\$2.00**

Ladies' Shoes.
You'll see 'em in our window; fancy Slippers of fine French Unressed Kid, were \$4.50 and \$6; NOW LESS THAN HALF-PRICE..... **\$2.00**

JACOBY BROS.

XV YEAR

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1896.

PRICE 5 CENTS

NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

The Fourth Was a Time of Patriotic Display.

A Parade that Was Unique in Many Respects.

Appropriate Exercises at Churches and Parks—Music, Noise and Americanism and Glad the Occasion—The Ceremonies.

With music of the fife, with banners waving, with the mighty detonations of giant cannon, with the blare of cornets and crash of cymbals, the stirring sound of patriotic song and speech, all of Los Angeles yesterday united in celebrating the nation's natal day, and keeping aflame the fires of patriotism that have for more than a century found their expression not alone in deeds of daring, but in those exercises and festivals that have been as object lessons to old and young—teaching and reminding all of the occasion which the day commemorates.

The Fourth of July!

Fizz, boom, ah!

A day ideal for the celebration destined to adorn it was that of yesterday. Fleecy clouds, bordered with ribbons of blue, checked the warmth of the sun's bright rays, and even in the warmest hours of the day, a position entirely without shade was not uncomfortable, and none suffered in any way because of the weather. The crowd—the usual crowd—was in evidence. It was made up of the conventional elements—that enjoyed the sights in the regular way, munched peanuts, drank soda concoctions, chased their hither and yon in search of enjoyment, cheered the American flag and those who carried it, listened patiently to the oratory of the day and applauded everything savoring of patriotism, and retired late at night, weary and worn out, but satisfied. The Fourth of July had yielded to all its customary revenue of enjoyment, and the disappointed ones were only found in those who imbibed too freely of the vintage that cheers and occasionally maddens.

There was a perceptible decrease in the amount of fireworks, used by the small boy and his big brother during the day. The police were vigilant in suppressing any attempt at exploding giant crackers or cannon in the downtown district and the list of casualties resulting from this sort of fireworks was correspondingly slight.

The work of the Committee on Deco-

ration was manifest in the tasteful arrangement of flags, bunting, stars and shields on the main streets of the city, all conspiring to give the somber business blocks a gala and vivacious appearance. Nothing but "Old Glory" was allowed to figure in the scheme of decoration, but there was no lack of variety because of this rule being adhered to. The Stars and Stripes were found to contain the material for many beautiful and effective pieces of decorative work, and it was not a captious critic who was not pleased with the ensemble of the city's appearance.

Very many of the stores and office buildings and numerous private houses were decked with bunting, tastefully arranged and in pleasing profusion. The City Hall, the Ville de Paris, the Los Angeles Furniture Company, the Boston Store, J. R. Newberry's, the Buffalo Woolen Mills, and others were in the fore front of attractive buildings, while scarcely a business house was seen that had not in some way contributed to the work of making the city beautiful.

THE GRAND PARADE.

A radical change was made by the Executive Committee in fixing the hour for the grand parade to start. The forenoon of the day has usually been considered the proper time, in the past, for the parade to be seen, but yesterday Grand Marshal Burton did not give the order to move until 2 o'clock, a time when many had started for the numerous counter attractions in different parts of the city, and at the seashore. The absence of these from being a magnificent one in point of numbers, although several thousand people must have been drawn from the parade by the sporting events and the picnics held by various societies.

At seven and Main streets the line of march began, and up Main street to

the Plaza the procession moved. At the head of the line rode Chief of Police Glass, accompanied by a half dozen mounted officers, who preceded a detachment of officers marching in soldierly style, carrying rifles which they handed with the dexterity of veterans. Close behind the police rode the grand marshal on a big bay horse, while grooved wheels and in his rear, were the following aides:

Capt. G. G. Symms, N. Johnson, Chief aide, W. E. Dunn, George Hull, P. A. Howard, G. Alexander, A. W. Morgan, N. N. Younkers, F. M. French, E. C. Brown, I. H. de la Monte, L. O. Langford, F. Booth, D. M. Tittle, F. C. Robinson, D. D. Wallace, P. J. Conley, D. B. Ferner, J. W. Hammond, B. Rees, E. Munsey, G. A. Allen, A. White, G. W. Stein, D. R. Rozelle, C. M. Fairbanks, J. L. Skinner, C. N. Axtell, O. T. Thomas, D. C. Carl, W. Burton, C. F. Schaefer, E. K. Alexander, J. S. Downey, Johnstone Jones, H. C. Register, E. E. Danforth, E. H. Hutchinson, F. M. Gulnn, H. A. Pierce, Maj. Geo. Easton, H. S. Hudspeeth.

FIFTH DIVISION.

M. H. Bellinger was the marshal of the fifth division. The Los Angeles Military Band supplied music for the division. The Junior order of American Mechanics turned out in a body and made an excellent showing in this division.

A beautiful float representing the ship of state, which was decorated with a display of little girls, each representing a State of the Union, followed the "junior order." The float was well decorated, and deserved the applause with which it was greeted.

The Woodbury College cadets, small as to number, but excellent in their make-up and discipline, completed this division.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Col. Dan Jones commanded the sixth division, which was made up almost entirely of mounted officers of the Foresters' order. Col. Jones had for aides the following: R. P. Ingram, E. O. Langford, M. A. Pierce, Dr. E. W. Clark, Ed. Ward, Lloyd, B. W. Hilton and J. M. Tolles.

The Foresters were gorgeous in the uniform and regalia of their order, their nodding plumes and gilt trappings making a fine showing in the line. At their head rode Brig.-Gen. G. A. McIlfresh and immediately behind the following officers: S. Eberle, assistant adjutant; L. Durth, surgeon-general; C. M. Young, inspector-general; O. H. Nunaley, quartermaster-general; W. H. Perry, judge advocate; Aldes: W. E. Rebus, C. D. Howry, F. H. Leach and M. W. Bishop.

A second detachment of mounted Foresters was commanded by Col. S. R. McCreary, assisted by the following officers: Maj. Herzfeld, Chaplain Wirsching, Capt. Belmeyer and Sergt. Badman.

A score or two of Turnverein members marched in the wake of the glittering Foresters, carrying a banner on which was inscribed the insignia of the Germania.

The seventh division, which was to have been made up of "American citizens mounted and on foot," was a bit lacking as to quantity, for the American citizens did not number in the parade. Marshal Dodge and his aides rode all by their "loneliness" in the parade. The aides in the division were as follows: Sheriff Burr, with his deputies, and his wives and ladies, in carriages, completed the division.

SECOND DIVISION.

The ever-present "Jo-Jo" had secured for himself a place at the head of the second division, and the charity usually accorded him was not withheld yesterday. The Veteran Drum Corps furnished the key to the marchers, in their efforts at keeping time. The division was commanded by Julius H. Mar-

ECHOES OF THE FOURTH.



Earl Holland, Elmer Frazier, Walker Parks, George Franklin, Louis Chapin, Dwight Chapin and Frank Thompson.

AT CENTRAL PARK.

Addresses by W. T. Williams and Col. Messmore.

The patriotic exercises at Central Park were scheduled for 3 o'clock, but it was nearly 4 p.m. when Judge J. W. McKinley called the meeting to order. The delay was caused by the slowness of the moving of the parade. Long before the parade disbanded, crowds began to mass around the park pavilion, and the speakers at last arrived hum-dred of people were gathered in the park, the early arrivals occupying the park benches, and the rest seated on the grass or standing closely grouped around the pavilion.

The Orange City Band, handsomely uniformed, was on hand and discoursed most excellent music during the intervals between the speeches. A medley of the national airs, which the band played, elicited tumultuous applause.

On the speaker's platform alongside of the chairman, Judge McKinley, were a number of prominent citizens, who were present for the exercises to begin, by the band, the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. S. A. Thomson, who made an eloquent appeal to the Almighty for continued blessings upon this nation.

Prof. J. B. Millard then observed the time-honored custom of reading in impressive tones, the Declaration of Independence, and was greeted at the close by a round of cheers, complimentary not only to the reader, but likewise expressive of the patriotic throng's approval of the principles which were so eloquently enunciated by Thomas Jefferson and subscribed to by the fathers of the republic.

The chairman next introduced Deputy District Attorney W. T. Williams, who delivered the regulation Fourth of July oration. Mr. Williams waxed even more eloquent than in his wont, as he reviewed the heroic deeds of our forefathers who gave their lives that our country might live. His lofty flights of oratory were liberally punctuated with applause by the responsive audience. Mr. Williams said, in part: "Mr. President, Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: We have met here today on our national birthday, upon the shores of the Pacific Ocean, the western boundary of our great republic, amidst orange groves and flowers and in the enjoyment of constitutional liberty, under the patriotic folds of that illustrious banner of the free, raised here by our patriotic pioneer fathers, that pierces the clouds into the ethereal blue of heaven, where it shall ever remain the pride of every patriotic heart, the hope and admiration of the world, and where it shall ever salute the sun, as he rises from behind the waters of the Atlantic, and wave him adieu as he sinks to rest far to the westward behind the Pacific Sea.

"Around this sacred shrine we know no religion, no creed, no party, no political organization, neither Democratic, Republican, Populist or Prohibitionist. We all meet here upon a common level, taking each other by the hand and

greeting each other and basking in the sunshine of liberty.

"Fellow citizens, I do not think I would offend any man to give utterance to the sentiment which I feel is common to all of us. We are all Americans. All of us are enthused by the sentiments of liberty. We are all Americans. We are all concerned in the administration of the government; it rests upon our shoulders. It is part of us; we created it. It is a government of the people, by the people, for the people. As Americans, we are opposed to the division of the school money for sectarian purposes. As Americans, we are opposed to the union of church and state. As Americans, we are opposed to the indiscriminate immigration of foreigners that threaten the traditional institutions of our country. As Americans, we are opposed to their naturalization until they shall have remained here a sufficient length of time to become acquainted with the spirit of our institutions; until they can read the Constitution of the United States in the English language.

"We are opposed, as Americans, to any church, any creed or any sect dominating or attempting to control, in any manner, the liberty of conscience of the people in the enjoyment of their political or social rights. These were the sentiments that actuated our fathers in the struggle for the achievement of our independence, and these are the sentiments and principles that we have inherited from them. It was that principle that stimulated the hearts of the Continental troops at the battle of Bunker Hill, and when they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and their eyes fixed upon the throne of an independent God, and those who remained, they remained, and they were driven from behind their breastworks, and when they were assailed by superior numbers they clubbed their muskets, and those who had fallen, they fell with their feet to the enemy and

The cure of consumption is no longer a possibility, as has been supposed hitherto. A new scientific discovery has been brought into effective use, and is now being offered to consumptive sufferers of the world by two well-known regular practitioners of this city who, in advance of the profession in general, are making good use of the discovery of Prof. Koch of Berlin, Germany.

This discovery was prematurely made known to the world some years ago by the characteristic style of the press, before Prof. Koch had concluded his experiments and perfected his system. The great furor in the medical profession produced by the announcement of a cure for consumption, subsided nearly as quickly as it came up, when, after improper and misguided experimenting by physicians failed to accomplish the cure as in many instances even lost their patients.

All of this unsuccessful work was the result of lack of knowledge of the proper methods of administration of the remedy "tuberculin."

Continued experimenting in subsequent years by Prof. Koch and his corps of helpers, assisted by the German government, resulted in establishing the fact that Prof. Koch's theories were correct. It also resulted in the perfection of a new system by which consumption could be positively and absolutely cured in 95 per cent. of cases in the first stage, 76 per cent. in the second stage, well as a limited number in the third stage. This theory of Prof. Koch's, now an established fact, was brought out by the use of a microscope, and proves beyond a doubt that the disease consumption is due to a microscopic organism called by him "tubercle bacillus," and that wherever this bacillus present, the bacilli, and when separated and injected into tuberculosis or consumptive patient, destroys the bacilli present in patient, thereby removing the cause of disease and thus effecting a positive, absolute and permanent cure.

Several years of persistent and careful experimenting have demonstrated the truth of the foregoing theories, now accepted as fact and have also produced a perfect and inimitable method or system by which consumptives may be cured.

Dr. W. H. Ballard, Dr. C. H. Whitman of this city have had large practical and extensive experience in the matter of bacteriological and microscopical investigation of principles referred to, both in their own private laboratories and in the hospitals of Chicago, where they held official positions, in connection with the Colleges of Medicine which they have held various chairs as professors and instructors.

These progressive and thoroughly scientific men became convinced of the efficacy of "Improved Tuberculin" for consumption when used and administered the proper manner, and have been using it in their private practice with the most gratifying results.

In order that the greatest number of consumptive sufferers may take advantage of opportunity to get cured, they have established an institution at No. 529 South Broadway, this city, known as "The Koch Medical Institute." Patients of all ages, and whether the weakness of the lungs may receive treatment at the hands of these skilled practitioners, and where consumptives may be positively cured, by the proper use and administration of the "Improved Tuberculin" of Prof. Koch.

Dr. Ballard and Whitman have established this institute and determined to advertise it widely as possible for the benefit of all persons suffering from weak or diseased lungs, whether hereditary or acquired, in order that the greatest good may be accomplished for the greatest number. They believe that the medical profession, as a whole, conscious of their utter inability to afford permanent relief to this most dreadful of all diseases, will be only too glad to refer to this institution all tuberculosis patients under their care to recognize that here all such patients may be treated and cured by skilled men, upon the only scientific and rational treatment known to the profession.

Many consumptive patients have already been cured by them, and many are now under treatment, any of whom are ready to test the efficacy of the treatment to cure consumption. There is not the least danger to the patient, and if taken in the early stage a cure is certain, and consumptives with any disease which has baffled the doctors for years can now be treated with as much assurance of recovery as any other disease if the treatment is taken early enough, but if left long, or until the third stage of the disease has developed, the prospect for recovery grows less.

Everybody affected with weak or diseased lungs, or having friends so affected, are invited to call and investigate thoroughly, free of charge, and all information desired will be furnished cheerfully at No. 529 S. Broadway.

Real Baggins

—IN—

First-class Footwear

The latest thing out in Ladies' Shoes, lace or button, for \$3, \$4 and \$5. The latest thing out in Gents' Shoes for \$4 and \$5.

Agents for Douglass' \$3 Shoes for men and \$2 for boys.

All styles in Children's Shoes from 50c upward.

M. P. Snyder Shoe Co.

258 S. Broadway and
231 W. Third St.

**C. F. HEINZEMAN,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST**
333 North Main St., Los Angeles.
Prescriptions carefully compounded
or night.

THE TIMES' SERVICE

By Pony Express from the City to the Sea.

From San Pedro to Avalon by the Launch Linda.

Now The Times is Carried to Catalina—On the Gallop for Twenty-three Miles—Something of the Special Steamer Linda.

On July 1 The Times inaugurated its special service to Catalina Island. Every morning at 4 o'clock the "pony express" leaves the Times building on the gallop for San Pedro, where the tight little craft Linda receives the cargo of papers and hurries them across the water to Avalon. From start to finish it is a race of the Times against time. Every minute is counted, and not one is lost in the fifty-mile run. Both the pony express and the steamer Linda are run solely for the purpose of carrying The Times

the road hard and free from dust. Up hill and down the speed was undiminished. Signs of life were becoming evident in the farmhouses along the way. The smoking chimneys gave suggestions of breakfast that were tantalizing, for neither driver nor reporter had had time for even a cup of coffee before starting.

At length Wilmington came into view, and soon the express was dashing through the streets with San Pedro only six miles away.

The belated sun began to blink through the fog, as though drowsily wondering who had risen so long before him. Round the bay went the paper wagon by the lower road, just uncovered by the receding tide. The horse buckled down gallantly for the home stretch, for he knew the goal was near at hand. The long wharf came into view, and a moment later the panting animal was brought to a standstill.

The big bundles of papers were tossed to a man who had been waiting for their arrival, and they were carried on the run two hundred yards down the wharf to the Linda, puffing and fuming at her moorings, and eager to be off. As the reporter was tumbling aboard, Capt. Nielson stopped him, saying that it was "against orders to carry a passenger at any price," but a passport from The Times overcame the difficulty. With all speed the lines were cast off and the Linda hobbled forward on her twenty-five-mile run.

Through the anchored vessels in the

harbor sailed and traded. Honolulu and Valparaiso and a hundred other ports have been visited by him. Twice he has been shipwrecked and once, off the rocky coast of New Zealand, he was the sole survivor of a crew of nine men. All alone, without food and without any clothing save a torn piece of canvas, he made his way to a settlement, where he found at last the assistance he so much needed. The sufferings that he had undergone led him to renounce the sea and he went inland resolved to try a farmer's life. But the old love was too strong, and six months later he was once more treading a good ship's deck. The captain has a little home upon one of the hills of San Pedro overlooking the ocean, where he and his "mate," a veteran of the civil war, live together. Capt. Charlie has undertaken to run the Linda for The Times during the summer season, but he has that spirit of unrest which every son of Neptune seems to possess and talks of the voyage that he will take in the fall.

On and on sped the Linda, while her captain was spinning his yarns, and now the harbor of San Pedro was drawing near. Her passengers crowded to the rail to see the saucy little boat as she flew by. Presently Capt. Nielson consented to the wheeler's request and went below to get two young carrier-pigeons that are being trained for The Times service. The birds were liberated from their cage and sprang up, rising higher and higher in an ever growing spiral, till at last they shot off like arrows for their home.

The sea was alive with barracuda



THE START FROM THE "TIMES" OFFICE.

to its island readers, and no other paper is transported.

On Friday morning a Times reporter was detailed to accompany the messenger. When he reached the Times building, the light road wagon, with its spirited horse, was waiting, ready for the race. In the pressroom the big press was silent for it had not yet received the last of the stereotyped page plates. Late news had been received, and it must go into the day's edition. But ere there was time for question, the last plate was in place, the cylinders began to revolve and copy after copy was sliding out, each one automatically folded and counted. Catalina gets the first of each day's issue. The waiting men and boys seized the papers, and hastily wrapped and tied them in big bundles, which were carried on the run to the express outside. The driver and the reporter leaped to their seats and the race was on.

Down Broadway on the gallop went the pony express, waking the echoes of the deserted street and starting a

harbor, past Dead Man's Island and the big can buoys that mark the channel, sped the trim little boat, showing a clean pair of heels to a big barge that was steaming out before her. The water inshore was full of floating kelp and the captain had to pick his way with care, lest it should become entangled in the propeller and lessen the speed. But soon the Linda had poked her nose into the open sea. Catalina was still hidden by the fog, but the course was "sou'-by-east," and the compass showed the way.

Capt. Nielson says the Linda is "a smart little craft, and she deserves her praise. She is thirty-five feet over all, a little less than ten feet in beam and draws five feet six inches. Her deep draught enables her to stand up staunchly in heavy weather, and this is a most valuable quality, for the ocean breezes often kick up a big sea between Catalina and the mainland. Her engine of fifteen horse-power is unusually large for a boat of this size. When the breeze is favorable the Linda can summon sail to the aid of her engine, for she carries canvas on board.

and aliboricos and benitos. Occasionally a shark showed his sharp fin above water and once a big whale lazily rolled into sight. All about the flying-fish were springing on the water, seeming to mistake the Linda for a new foe come to harass them.

The voyage was almost over. Avalon was plainly visible and the people could be seen gathering at the wharf to meet the speedy messenger of The Times and get the day's news from the outside world. The newsboys were running down the street eager for their supply of papers. The Linda swept swiftly up to the wharf, a dozen hands were outstretched for the line which was flung ashore and the mooring was quickly made fast. The big bundles of The Times were passed up and the

at the Quarantine station by the health officers.

Of the crew of the Newsboy in 1851-52, but one man is now alive and he is a resident of Los Angeles since 1892. He was but 14 years old when he belonged to the crew of the news boat and fed the carrier pigeon every morning before he got his own breakfast. He is now 62 and as frosty as a November morning. The last one of the '51 crew that died was the notorious New York Alderman known as "Sol" Flynn, who died about five months ago. Flynn was a "mighty hunter" and his favorite game was "the tiger." He won almost fabulous sums of money at various times but lost it all back again, and died very poor. The history of the Newsboy and the halfbreed escapes of her several crews between 1850 and 1866 would fill an entire issue of the New York Herald and prove very interesting reading in book form.

Whenever a submarine cable shall be laid to connect Catalina Island with San Pedro, The Times carrier-pigeon service will be abandoned, but in the meantime its faithful winged servants will be employed daily every summer. Colima, Capt. B. Flying Jib, and White Wings were the most important auxiliaries to its prosperity as the city editor or the foreman of the composing-room; and as Catalina's winter population leaves, all the while of what it contains in summer time, it may be some years before a submarine cable shall be laid and the service of these intelligent birds dispensed with. Meanwhile, they will be justly prized for their docility and sagacity and The Times will never forget what it owes to its trusty winged servants.



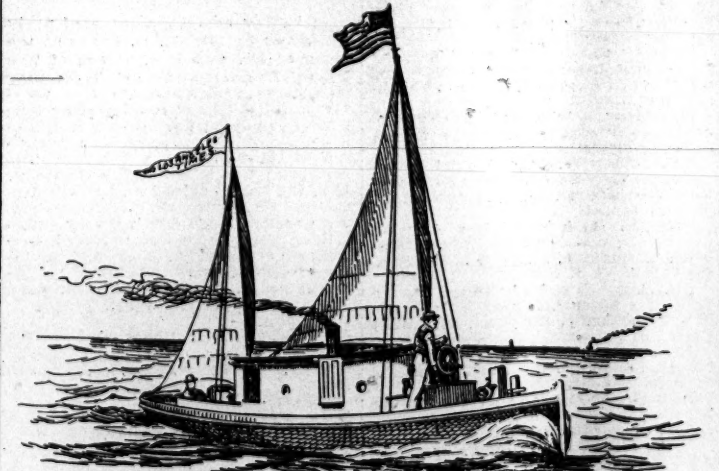
ON THE ROAD.

police man who seemed to think for a moment that two-fifteen criminals were making their escape from justice. Into Seventh street whirled the horse and at San Pedro street began the long run to the south. The good steed seemed to know that his best speed was required, and he scarce needed to be urged. Down the silent street he sped through the darkness, here and there rousing the watchdog from their slumbers, but leaving them far behind before they had discovered what to bark at.

Soon the houses grew more scattered, and in a few minutes more the sleeping city was left in the distance. It was still long before daylight and the morning fog hung heavily over everything. Now and then a chattering, roused by the unwonted noise of the galloping team, crowded his disapproval of such nocturnal travel. All else was silent. A few miles more and out of the gloom came a line of Chinamen driving their loads of vegetables to Los Angeles for the morning market. They were early birds and evidently accustomed to have

Her rig is simple and consists only of two triangular sails. The mainmast is set between the cabin and the engine room, and the smaller mast, placed farther aft, is unstayed when not in use. The cabin is well forward, and has two bunks and innumerable lockers. The engine room is next to the cabin and aft of it is the cockpit.

The Linda's lines are graceful and speedy. She cuts the water sharply, and beneath her quarter it slides easily away. She is fast in all weathers, and eight knots even in a heavy sea. Certainly she showed her speed upon this trip, for she flew through the water like a racehorse. The engineer, who is also the crew was busily oiling the machinery, and Capt. Nielson at the wheel was scanning the horizon for the misty distance loomed the peaks of Santa Catalina, and through the slowly rising haze could be seen the Hermon, of the Wilmington line, bound from the island to San Pedro. The breeze was dead ahead, so the sails could not be used, but they were not



POWER-LAUNCH LINDA CARRYING THE DAILY TIMES TO AVALON.

Linda's run was over. The Times was in the hands of its island readers seven hours before any other paper could arrive.

CARRIER PIGEONS.

How Fleet-winged Messengers Bring Over the News.

The article in The Times recently on the carrier-pigeon service between this city and Catalina Island has called up reminiscences from several quarters as to who first introduced pigeons for the transmission of news in America between points that did not enjoy telegraphic communication.

The man who first introduced carrier-pigeon service into American journalism was James Gordon Bennett, Sr., of the New York Herald, in 1850. At that time there was no Atlantic cable telegraph, the first being laid in 1858 (which was a failure) and the second one in 1866. All the news prior to 1866 came by steamer and up to 1858 there was no magnetic telegraph between New York and Sandy Hook.

The pilot service of New York had been steadily growing and the inauguration of a pilot service by the Barnegat and Abasco fishermen had greatly increased competition in that important commercial auxiliary. This competition led up to long cruises offshore, extending to the Newfoundland shores in summer and the capes of Virginia in winter, in order to intercept westward-bound vessels. This required larger and stronger vessels than the older pilot boats; and it was one of these, discarded for the want of size, that Mr. Bennett bought to be stationed off Sandy Hook. When a steamer came along a reporter was put on board of her with three carrier-pigeons. He wrote out his report of the most important European news condensed as much as possible, and sent it to the office on tissue paper, tied around a pigeon's leg. Before the steamer could reach her wharf, the "extras" containing the news brought by her were being hawked about on every thoroughfare between the battery and Canal streets. When the steamer Illinois arrived off Sandy Hook in June, 1854, she had the news of the uprising of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. It is said that the Herald had sold 12,000 copies of this "extra" by the time the Illinois reached her dock, having been detained an hour

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.
Inhuman Drivers Arrested for Nearly Killing a Horse.

Officer Leverick arrested John Orth, a would-be tough young man and two brazen girls named Lola Farnham and Sarah Caldwell, who live at No. 1121 New High street, on Spring street, yesterday afternoon.

The three were driving down Spring street at a furious pace, and the horse was literally covered with foam, and had been driven nearly to death. Leverick ordered them to drive to police headquarters, and they were followed by a large crowd. At the Police Station the horse was surrounded by a crowd of indignant people, and Orth was in for several years. All the while were locked up on a charge of cruelty to animals, and Capt. Clark of the Humane Society will prosecute them. The horse was cared for at a livery stable.

FOUGHT THE CONSTABLE.

Belligerent Mr. Hartz Comes to Grief on Main Street.

Deputy Constable Carpenter had a lively struggle with a drunken man in front of the Bullard Block on Main street yesterday afternoon. The man was A. B. Hartz, and he was fighting when the officer approached and placed him under arrest.

RAN OVER HIM.

An Aged Man Injured by a Laundry Wagon.

C. Boggs, an old man living in East Los Angeles, was run over at the corner of Second and Spring street yesterday afternoon by a laundry wagon driven by C. A. Hilton and quite severely injured.

Boggs was crossing the street when the wagon struck him and knocked him down. He sustained a bad scalp wound on the left side of his head, and was also bruised on the left side. Boggs was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where his injuries were attended to.

SEE OUR SHOW WINDOWS FOR BARGAINS.

40c All-wool
French Challies,
Now
20c yard.

VILLE de PARIS.
Pioneer Broadway
Dry Goods House.

12½c Outing
Flannel
Now
8c yard.

BEFORE STOCK TAKING

Anxious to reduce merchandise in every department to the lowest possible point before our Semi-Annual Inventory, prices on all fancy novelties and the most desirable summer fabrics, have been revised and reduced to a point never before equalled in Los Angeles retailing.

Values ruling here during our great Clearance Sale were easily beyond successful competition.

Monday

Come expecting Prices a Fourth to a Third Lower Than Ever, and Genuine Bargains which cannot be duplicated.

Silks Fancy Colored Novelty Silks, new Dresden and Persian colorings and designs, including Ombré Stripe Taffetas, Silk Crepons and Grenadines. Reduced from \$1.50 and \$2 to 45c, 75c, 95c yard.

Dress Goods All-Wool, Silk and Wool, also Camel's Hair Novelty Mixtures, beautiful colorings and effects; original price 50c and 60c; reduced to 25c yard.

GARMENTS Made by the best Men Tailors, elegantly trimmed and finished.

Jackets reduced to..... \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00
Suits reduced to..... \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00
These are exactly one-half early season prices.

Wash Fabrics Fine Cotton fabrics, neat designs, fast colors, daily exclusive styles; early prices, 10c, 12c, 14c, 16c, reduced to 6c, 8c, 10c, 12½c yard.

Shirt Waists Ladies' Fancy Percale, Batiste and Lawn Waists, stylish models, with detachable collars and cuffs; early price, 75c, 8c, 1.00; clearance price 50c, 75c, \$1 each.

STORE NEWS.

5c Linen Chemisettes are now..... 10c
Leather Belts are marked at clearance prices from..... 10c up to 10c
10c Fancy Handkerchiefs are now..... 5c
Remnants of Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Fabrics, etc., at clearance prices
5c Swiss Ribbed Vests are..... 25c
5c Fast Black Hose are marked..... 50c
12½c Outing Flannels are marked 10c
Fancy Buttons are reduced to..... 5c
Extra quality Chambray Gloves..... 75c pr
50 Wash Silks are now..... 50c

Important Notice

Our great and phenomenal

\$9.90 and \$13.90

Sale of Men's Late Style Suits.

WILL BE CONTINUED FOR JUST THREE MORE DAYS

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

And will positively end Wednesday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

If you miss this great opportunity to secure the best of Clothing

at about 30 per cent. less than its intrinsic worth,

You are making a great error.

Our stock of Men's and Boy's

Hats, Clothing and Furnishing Goods

Has all been marked down to effect a speedy clearance in order to make room for new fall goods now in process of manufacture.

The Hub,

Los Angeles' Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers,

154 to 200 North Spring St. New Bullard Block.

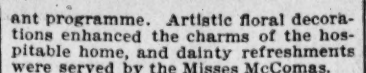


CHANGING HORSES.

the road to themselves, but they hurriedly made way for the pony express. Off to one side the town of Compton could be dimly discerned, and here and there a country store was passed, its shuttered windows showing that the day's business had not yet begun. A recruiting sergeant of the Salvation Army, who was "footing it" by night, stopped short and shouted some words of admonition, but they fell on heedless ears, for The Times must be on time at San Pedro, and all else was of no moment. Half way to San Pedro is the stable where a change of horses is made, when the express is hard pushed for time. But this is not always necessary. Heavier and heavier grew the fog, but it was welcome, for it kept

needed, for the Linda was doing her best.

Capt. Charlie Nielson is a true old salt and his first care is for his boat. When everything was snug and ship shape he began to recount his adventures. Twenty-six years ago he shipped from his home in Denmark for Cape-town in South Africa. It was his first voyage and he has followed the sea ever since. From common sailor he became mate and he has had many crews of strangely mixed nationalities, but the best he ever had was a crew of Italians, who could not understand a word he said to them. They had the instinct of true sailors and this enabled them to comprehend orders. From South America to Australia and through all the islands of the South Seas, Capt. Charlie



IN HONOR OF MRS. GELWICKS
Mrs. Alice Moore McComas entertained a number of artists and literary people on Thursday evening, in honor of Mrs. D. W. Gelwicks, a prominent artist of Oakland, and a member of the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association. Excellent music, with discussions on art and literature made up a pleasant

COLTON.

John Davenport returned home from his studies in St. Vincent's College at Los Angeles, and his sister, Miss Mary, is home from studies in San Diego.

Mr. Phillips, who is attending the encampment at Ventura, will visit several points of interest in Southern California before his autumn departure.

Mrs. H. P. Eaton and her son Harvey are visiting in Valley Center, San Diego county.

Col. Hamilton is attending the Ventura encampment of the G. A. R.

The Epworth League gave a pleasant lawn social at the home of Mrs. E. Stokes, Thursday afternoon.

The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was given a reception and social at the home of Mrs. A. C. Lutz, last week.

The Baptist Sunday School had an enjoyable picnic Thursday at Rabs Springs.

Max Poenser has returned to Santa Ana from an outing of two weeks in the San Jacinto Mountains.

Edmund Parker of Fairley ranch will sail for Liverpool, Eng., in the near future.

Mrs. Halstead and daughter are en-
sconced at Long Beach for a month.

Miss Myrtle Green is visiting friends
in San Jacinto.

George Gordon of Philadelphia, resident
at Alhambra Hotel for the past
year, is spending a few weeks in Straw-
berry Valley.

Capt. and Mrs. Hutchinson of Euna-

Mrs. J. D. Hansbury and family have arrived from Los Angeles. Mrs. Charles H. Froese, Mrs. Charles Diefenbacher and here from Needles. B. McGinnis, Randsburg, Cal., is visiting his daughter. Roscoe Howard is en route to Chicago on a business trip. J. W. Snyder of Baltimore is at the Brewster.

Black and Green have arrived. The Patriotic Sons and Daughters.

The concert in honor of Mrs. W. D. Blodgett, who has been distinguishedly

gave a pleasing entertainment at Coronado on Saturday. Among the musicians participating were: June Custer Grainger, Della A. Hizar, Lottie Buck Porterfield, Hattie Johnson-Stout, and Tommy Pitch. The orchestra consisted of a piano, violin, and cello.

L. V. Brown and wife are here for two weeks from Los Angeles. Dr. Campbell and wife from Highland are at the Florence.

Robert J. Smith was installed as head man of the Red Star Lodge, Knights of Pythias, on Thursday.

Congressman Bowers and family are again at their own home, after living at the Florence for a month.

Bishop Johnson was at Coronado on Friday.

Carl E. F. Wagner is married to Eliza Lang.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Stough gave a dinner to twelve on Tuesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Duncan.

Judge John D. Works is down from Los Angeles.

Receiver W. W. Stewart has returned to the Golden Cross mines at Hedges.

Miss White, principal of the Riverside school, is the guest of Mrs. S. F. Stevenson.

Henri Upjohn and wife of Phoenix are at the Horton.

Collector John C. Fisher is in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Minnie Todd-Willis of San Francisco is the guest of J. G. B. Nichols.

M. Boehm, sub-high chief ranger of the Foresters, arrived from San Francisco on Saturday.

Among the Los Angeles arrivals at Coronado are T. Griffiths and wife, John J. Barclay, R. S. Crombie and wife, W. H. White and wife, Miss Helen L. Davis.

ONTARIO.

On Thursday evening Miss Alice Miller was married at her home on J street to Prof. Seth Harvey of the State Normal School, Valley City, N. D. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. A. Healy, and a number of the bride's friends were present to witness the event, among them being the members of the Methodist choir, of which Mrs. Harvey was a member. After visiting Southern California coast points, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey will depart for their future home in North Dakota.

A party of young friends tendered a surprise party to Alva Fuller on Friday evening. A very pleasant time was enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Manker entertained a party of friends on Monday evening at their home in North Ontario. Whist and cribbage furnished the evening's amusement.

John Osborn and his family will leave for Toronto on Tuesday. They will remain until October.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Koethen of Riverside were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Clarke Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Elizabeth I. Hubbard of Santa Ana spent Friday at Santa Ana and Stoddard's Cafeteria with friends.

Miss Mary Holmes, Miss Margaret Northwick and Mrs. A. Northwick will leave tomorrow for Coronado.

Miss Flora Butterfield has departed for Nassau, Iowa, where she will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Monroe and their daughter, Edith, of Rock Island, Ill., are guests of the family of Mrs. M. Gray.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Cochran and their daughter, Mary, are spending a few weeks in Bear Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Mann of Elsinore visited Ontario friends this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gardner of Pasadena visited friends here this week.

Judge John Lynch of Benecia is visiting the family of his son, Hon. John C. Lynch of Cucamonga.

Miss Barbara Bradford entertained the members of the Presbyterian Y. P. S. C. E. Thursday evening.

W. H. Brooks left for the North with his family on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Morse are enjoying a family reunion. Among those recently arrived are Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. A. L. Morse of Williamsburg, Iowa, and Mrs. George E. Morse and son, Henry, of New York.

Prof. Axtell left on Thursday for Evanston, Ill., where he will spend the summer with friends.

Invitations are out for a small company at the home of Mrs. Westerman on West Tenth street Thursday evening.

Mrs. E. C. Thompson is to occupy her house on West Center street after July 4. The Rev. Mr. Pierce, the present occupant, will go to the coast for a season, and upon his return will occupy the dwelling of Hervey Nichols on North Garey street.

Wednesday a jolly rally-ho party, consisting of Miss Will Strong, George Phillips, Miss Mabel Taylor, Miss Dudley and Mrs. Westerman, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Renland, visited Stoddard's Cafeteria.

The lawn fete given by Mrs. F. J. Smith and Mrs. J. E. Packard at the home of the former on Tuesday afternoon was a charming event. A large willow was made to do service as a tent, under which were placed rugs, chairs, and stands. There were over a hundred present. Mrs. Galpin, a guest of Mrs. Smith, read a paper upon "Home and Hobbies," that was heartily applauded. After light refreshments Mrs. Galpin, by request, gave a humorous recitation, creating much merriment.

On July 9 a party of Pomona people will sail by the steamer Corona from Port Los Angeles, consisting of Mrs. J. E. Packard and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Mel Campbell and Miss Mabel Taylor. The latter three will visit Puget Sound points and return to Los Angeles on Thursday.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Nellie Westerman and Miss Irene Dudley entertained a few friends at their home No. 67 West Tenth street, in honor of Miss Mabel Taylor, who is soon to leave for her home in Santa Rosa.

Mrs. W. D. Morton and daughter, Miss Birdie Morton, left for Ventura a few days ago to remain three months.

Mrs. I. H. Burt and Miss Billings left Thursday for a two weeks' stay at Long Beach.

F. A. Molyneux, principal of the Pomona public schools, accompanied by his wife, expects to leave in a few days to spend some weeks at Catalina.

Mrs. Henry G. Tinsley is planning to leave about the last of July on a visit to her old home in New York.

C. P. Patterson, one of Pomona's substantial citizens, came up from Long Beach today, where he and Mrs. Patterson are spending the summer.

Miss Lizzie Hall of Pomona, who is summing at Santa Monica, spent the Fourth in Pomona with her friend, Miss Ida Shutt.

the Chino Champion during the absence of Editor Rhodes on his honeymoon.

J. W. Stringfield and a party of friends are perfecting plans for a two weeks' outing in the San Bernardino Mountains, leaving here probably the early part of this week.

The families of Dr. H. A. Whitfield, M. M. Dwyer and W. E. Phillips have arranged to spend the summer together at Long Beach, leaving Pomona not until after the Fourth.

Mrs. Frank B. King and her daughter, Miss Ruby King, will spend the summer at Long Beach. Mr. King accompanying them to that resort on Monday, and returning later in the week.

President C. G. Baldwin of Pomona College has had the degree of doctor of divinity conferred upon him by Oberlin College.

Mrs. Rev. J. W. Lee of Chicago and Miss Mary Emerson of Nevada, Iowa, sisters of Mrs. E. A. Cowan of this city, left Wednesday for their homes after a five months' visit in Pomona.

Mrs. Charles Clark spent the past week with friends in Los Angeles.

Mrs. A. G. Lorbeer is visiting with friends in Berkeley.

Attorney Bell will spend part of his time at Catalina this summer.

Miss Sena Mounts of Denton, Tex., is upon a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Lovelace of Kosciusko, Miss., are guests of Dr. P. A. Cashion and family.

Mrs. C. I. Kauffer of this place is expecting the arrival from San Antonio, Tex., of Miss Emma E. Moore on a visit.

Rev. Mr. Frost of San Bernardino, a man who pulls the beam somewhere near the 400-pound notch, has been in Pomona several days this week. He has a mule-to-order wheel along upon which he spins through the town.

Miss Mary Whitcomb has returned to her home in Glendora for a short vacation, after an absence of four years in Chicago, where she has been studying pipe-organ music. She will return to Chicago September 1, to resume her studies.

CHARGED WITH EXTORTION.

Bogus Deputy Sheriffs Alleged to Have Victimised Chinamen.

H. M. Jamison and H. A. Cord are locked up at police headquarters on a serious charge and the police claim to have indisputable proof of their guilt.

They were arrested in Chinatown Friday night by Officer Sawyer and Deputy Constable Mugnum.

The officers were walking along Los Angeles street, when Charles Fong informed them that two men had been extorting money from his countrymen under the guise of being deputy sheriffs. Sawyer and the constable went to the rear of Fong's store on Los Angeles street, near Appleton street, and arrested them.

Presently they heard two men come in, buy lottery tickets, and then tell the Chinaman that they were going to arrest him for selling lottery tickets, and it would cost him at least \$100. They offered, it is said, to release him if he would pay them, and after some dickering, agreed to take \$2 each. The Chinaman produced the money, and, at that juncture, Sawyer and Mugnum appeared and placed the men under arrest.

They begged to be allowed to walk to the station, instead of riding in the patrol wagon, but were refused, and one of them boasted that they would not be in jail ten minutes.

They are still there, and, according to the police, another Chinaman, known as "Doc," will swear out a complaint against them charging them with extorting \$150 from him in the same manner.

The prisoners refuse to make any statement further than that they are not deputy sheriffs.

WHO STABBED HARNEY?

Sewer Contractor Assaulted in Sonoma Town.

James Harney, a sewer contractor, who rooms at No. 127 North Broadway, was quite badly stabbed by an unknown Mexican in Sonoma town last night.

While drinking and got into an altercation with the man, who stabbed him twice with a penknife. One wound was in the left shoulder and the other in the right breast.

Harney was taken to the hospital, where he is now lying. His wounds attracted the attention of one of the roomers, who, after discovering what was the matter with him, notified the police.

The patrol wagon conveyed him to the Receiving Hospital, where Police Surgeon Bryant sewed up the wounds. Harney was unable to give a description of his assailant.

HOW HE CELEBRATED.

Young Raymond McGrath Ran Away from Home.

Raymond McGrath, a 4-year-old boy, celebrated the glorious Fourth yesterday morning by leaving his home at No. 1608 East Ninth street.

During his wanderings he went to the Arcade depot and boarded a train for Santa Monica. At University the conductor of the train sent him back to the city in charge of another conductor.

and at 3 o'clock last night a citizen found him on Spring street and took him to the Police Station.

Mrs. McGrath called at the station about 9 o'clock and took her son home.

GUARDED THE OIL DISTRICT.

Extra Police Prevent Careless Use of Firecrackers.

Chief of Police Glass took extra precautions against fire in the oil district and detailed six officers, three in the day and three at night, to patrol that district.

They notified nearly all of the residents that it would be necessary to be extremely cautious in the use of fireworks to prevent a fire, and also kept watch on the careless small boys with fire crackers. Oil Inspector Methvin was on the scene and was dubbed as "sergeant" by the officers.

THROWN FROM HIS WHEEL.

Bicycle Rider Receives Severe Injuries.

R. W. Harrington, who lives in Downey, was thrown from his bicycle near the Seventh-street bridge about 10 o'clock last night and was severely injured.

He was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where it was found that he had received a severe cut on the left side of his nose and a deep one under his left eye. Police Surgeon Bryant put a number of stitches in the wounds. Harrington will be all right in a few days.

HAD A GOOD TIME.

Catholic Benevolent Association Picnic at Sycamore Grove.

The Catholic Benevolent Association picnic at Sycamore Grove yesterday was well attended, and was voted a grand success. Fully 1500 people flocked to the grove early in the morning and proceeded to make the walking ring with their merry shouts.

Games of all kinds were played and an orchestra furnished music for those who cared to trip the light fantastic.

Meeting of Railway Conductors.

The Los Angeles Division, No. 111 of the Order of Railway Conductors of America, met yesterday evening at the Nadeau. Chief Conductor H. S. Kinch presided. About forty members were present. Three new members were added to the roll, and four applications for membership were referred, as usual, to a committee. Considerable business was transacted relating to the annual meeting of the Grand Division, which will occur in May, 1897. The Committee on Printing reported that they are meeting with good success in the preparation of the pamphlet which the division will soon issue. It will contain descriptions of all the hotels and railway depots. The committee had charge of the picnic at Verdugo Park reported that the results were most satisfactory. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the division also met last evening, about twenty members being present.

BRIGHT SPECIAL BAGGAGE DELIVERY

Main office, No. 225 West Second street.

Retiring From

6

Special Bargains.

Monday and Tuesday will be great days here. Greater than you've yet seen. Great as have been the reductions all through the store, heretofore, they are now excelled. Here are 6 "Specials" that we must move and move quick. Don't come late and then complain because you cannot be fitted. A thousand pairs of Shoes don't last long with such crowds as daily pack this store. Shoes for Men, Women and Children at prices that wouldn't pay for the making.

Tyler Shoe Co.,

137 S. Spring St.

Business Sale.

\$2 Tan Oxfords.

Ladies' Fine \$2.00 Tan Oxfords in need and square toes. Extra well made and finished. Monday and Tuesday for

\$1.15

Men's Patent Leather

Shoes: regular \$7 kinds; broken line in lace and congress; your choice for

\$2.90.

\$3.50 Button Shoes.

Ladies' extra quality Tan Button Shoes in new square and opera toes; Monday and Tuesday for

\$1.90.

Men's Vici Kid

Shoes, in French \$6 Button style and pointed toes; your choice new for

\$4.10.

\$3 Tan Shoes.

Men's usual \$3 Tan Lace Shoes, Cloth or Kid Tops, spring heels; Monday and Tuesday for

\$1.90.



Draperies

We never had a more desirable selection of up-to-date hangings than we are now showing—never were more beautiful color blends or pattern conceptions produced. The display includes all sorts, from the curtain just bought to be used a few weeks in the seaside cottage to the ones that are bought to be handed down from generation to generation. The Red Letter prices place very expensive curtains within the reach of economical buyers.

NOTE—The carpet prices will continue throughout this sale as have been lately advertised.

Los Angeles Furniture Co.

225-227-229 So. Broadway.

Irish Point Curtains, as low as.....	\$1.50	Point de Esprit Curtains, that were \$12.50, reduced to..	\$8.50
Irish Point Curtains, that were \$7.50, reduced to....	\$5.00	Marlborough Lace Curtains, reduced to.....	\$22.50
Irish Point Lace Curtains, that were \$15, reduced to....	\$12.50	Cream Egyptian Curtains, that were \$12.50, reduced to..	\$7.50
Brussels Point Curtains, that were \$7, reduced to.....	\$4.50	Arabian Curtains, that were \$26.00, reduced to	\$20.00
Real Brussels Net Curtains, that were \$35, reduced to....	\$26.00	Marie Antoinette Curtains, that were \$37.50, reduced to.....	\$31.00
Brussels Net Curtains, that were \$22.50, reduced to	\$18.50	Oriental Curtains, that were \$15.00, reduced to..	\$7.50
Swiss Tambour Curtains, that were \$6.50, reduced to....	\$4.50		

What Will

be the end of this alcohol disease from which you are suffering—the madhouse or an early grave? You will be no exception to the rule. Perhaps the clammy fingers of death already point at your heart—grip at your throat or crush your brain. Why not elude their fatal grasp—take the only sure, permanent cure—The Keeley Treatment? Ask the 300,000 who have accepted its benefits and then be able to say that

You Have.

The Keeley Institute, Cor. N. Main and Commercial Sts., Over Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

A GREAT CAMPAIGNER.

The Great Popularity and Wonderful Staying Qualities of McKinley.

(From "William McKinley: A Study of His Character and Career," by Eugene V. Smalley, in Review of Views for July.) Ohio has produced two of the three greatest political campaigners of my day—James A. Garfield and William McKinley. I need hardly say that the third was James G. Blaine of Maine. The chief qualities that go to the making of a really great stump orator are simplicity and directness of statement, a clear, far-reaching voice, a winning personality, an inborn faculty for giving to spoken thoughts such a projectile force as will secure for them a lodgment in other minds, and finally physical endurance. All these qualifications McKinley possesses to a high degree. He has not as wide a range of thought and illustration as Garfield had, and he is not as magnetic and spontaneous as Blaine was; but neither of those two superb orators had as great a gift for going straight to the understanding of plain people as he possesses. He never tells a story in his speeches; he is the personification of seriousness and earnestness. He quotes no poetry, he strives for no merely oratorical effects; he never abuses his political antagonist or the opposition party. He always starts out to convince the understanding of his hearers; then, when he has presented his facts and set forth his processes of reasoning, quietly, logically and persuasively, he warms up, his deep-set eyes glow, his form seems to tower, his voice rings out like a trumpet, and he drives in his argument with sledgehammer blows of short, sonorous, epigrammatic sentences. He has wonderful staying qualities. He is never exhausted. To every fresh audience he brings the charm of a vigorous presence. He has extended his stump-speaking work from his county to his Congress District, from his district to his State, and from his State to the whole country; and I do not believe there is a public man of this day who has made as many addresses or talked to as many people. During his great stump tour in 1894, which unquestionably won for him the Presidential nomination, more than two millions of people in eighteen States heard his voice. Once he made seventeen speeches in twenty-four hours. At Hutchinson, Kan., thirty thousand people assembled to hear him, and in Topeka his audience was estimated at twenty-five thousand.

SEEKING LOST LOBSTERS.

Efforts to Grow Eastern Lobsters on the California Coast.

(New York World.) For several years the government fish commission has been trying to propagate Atlantic Coast lobsters on the California coast. Numbers of the toothsome crustaceans have been planted near the Golden Gate, but never a one has been caught. As the western lobster has no claw and is much smaller than his brother of the East, the government is anxious that the effort shall be made a success. There is more meat in the claws of an eastern lobster than there is in the body of one that grows in the Pacific.

Dr. Hugh M. Smith of the fish commission has been sent to California to make an investigation and to learn, if possible, what has become of the lobsters planted along the California coast.

"It's a good deal of a mystery," says Dr. Smith, "and we want to find out what has become of them. Sometimes I think they are along the coast in plenty, but are too shy to get caught. The eastern lobster is very cunning, and it is difficult to get him into a trap unless the trap is made just right. I have thought maybe the fishermen did not understand these lobsters. This lobster is to the crustacean what the fox is to the animal kingdom. He is exceedingly shrewd, and in addition to having a trap that is just the thing, the fishermen must manipulate it without making any mistakes.

MOVED

To our new quarters

314 Wilcox Building, Cor 2nd and Spring Sts. Telephone "Red" 1493.

PA. DENTAL CO.

Now Ready.

ROWAN'S Pocket Map of Los Angeles county, accurately locating by recent survey all Wagon and Electric roads, Railways, Stations, Postoffices, Streams, Mountains, Islands, Section, Township and Range of unoccupied government lands, mineral and agricultural. Sold at any address. Price 10c post paid. GARDNER & OLIVER, Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers 105 and 107 South Spring St.



This Sunday evening at 9:30 o'clock will be an enthusiastic temperance rally in Immanuel Presbyterian Church, corner Tenth and First. The meeting will be under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. and Dr. Stephen Bowers will give one of his pithy, up-to-date temperance addresses.

The Times is prepared to furnish, for 75 cents, handsome gilt frames with heavy front glass, to patrons who desire to preserve the lithograph picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, which was presented to our readers with the issue of July 4.

Ladies, attention! The sale of those fine second-hand machines at from \$5 to \$15 on easy payments will continue for another week. Don't fail to see them. Moorhead & Barre, agents, New Home, Domestic and Wheeler and Willson, No. 349 South Spring.

Grillwork and fretwork for doorways, arches, etc., in all woods. If you are building and desire to give your rooms a finished appearance, don't fail to see our designs and get our prices. John A. Smith, grillwork and inlaid floors, No. 707 South Broadway.

The Hoffman is reinforced with triangular tubing throughout the frame, thus increasing the strength 72 per cent. by actual test over any other wheel made. See it at Williamson Bros., No. 327 South Spring street.

Don't pay regular prices for your straw hat, when the Parry Shirt Company, No. 120 South Spring street, are offering new, up-to-date straws at just half-price; also extra values in summer underwear, shirts, neckwear, etc.

Don't be talked into buying cheap trap machines. There is only one standard sewing machine made. Williamson Bros., No. 327 South Spring street.

Visit the Electric Dye Works before sending your goods east or San Francisco. We guarantee satisfaction. No. 730 San Pedro street. Telephone 1563.

We have the finest five-drawer oak sewing machine for \$20 in the market. Williamson Bros., No. 327 South Spring street. Phone 734 black.

Col. A. H. Neidig has moved his real estate office into permanent quarters in the Wilcox building, corner Second and Spring streets.

A good chicken dinner, 25 cents, at the Bellefonte Dining Parlors, No. 130 South Spring street, 5 to 7:30 p.m. Miss Proudfoot, proprietor.

Dr. Le Doux has removed to the Wilcox Block, corner of Second and Spring streets, over Jewell's new store.

Gospel Tabernacle tomorrow, 11 and 7:30 o'clock; Christian Alliance, 2:30 p.m. at No. 115 1/2 South Spring.

Rev. W. W. Tinker will preach this morning and evening in the American Baptist Church.

Get your tires repaired with vulcanizer at Williamson Bros., No. 327 South Spring street.

Established mercantile office business for sale, \$2000. Address J., box 96, Times office.

Dr. Rhone, dentist, removed to room 254, Wilcox Block, Second and Spring.

Special—Fine cabinet photos reduced to \$1 per doz. "Sunbeam," 236 S. Main.

See Harry Robson's notice to fruit dealers, under special notices.

F. C. Smith was arrested on Spring street at 9:30 o'clock last night on a charge of disturbing the peace.

Merrill Lodge of Good Templars will hold an open meeting on Monday evening at the hall, No. 115 1/2 North Main street.

The Jonathan Club ushered in the glorious Fourth by discharging over one hundred packed firecrackers at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

W. A. Bean, against whom there is a charge of violating the milk ordinance, walked into police headquarters yesterday and gave himself up.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for E. Baltz, C. H. Wheeler, William Goldie, G. L. Holton and Mrs. C. E. Benedict.

The fire-engine horses all over the city were hitched to the apparatus all day yesterday, and until 11 o'clock last night, so that no time would be lost in responding to alarms.

The Orange City Band gave The Times a serenade yesterday. The band, under the leadership of W. F. Harris is an excellent musical organization, and its playing was greatly admired.

Willie Sherman walked down Spring street last night firing blank cartridges. At Fourth and Spring streets an officer arrested him and at police headquarters Sherman's gun was confiscated for the night, and he was released.

Rev. J. W. Webb of Fresno, grand chief Templar of L.O.G.T. of California, will lecture Sunday afternoon, July 5, at 3 o'clock in Temperance Temple on the subject, "England or America?" The lecture will be under the auspices of the Central W.C.T.U.

One of the biggest private displays of fireworks witnessed last night, was set off by A. Melsted in front of his residence at Winfield and Vernon streets. Mr. Melsted always hangs his banners on the outward wall and burns barrels of powder on the Fourth of July.

During the road race yesterday, at the Five-mile House, Hugh Tener was so unfortunate as to be run over by two riders, whose horses were not able to give, the result of the collision being the destruction of his (Tener's) rear wheel, thus forcing him to draw out of the race.

Residents of the Harper tract clubbed together, and laid in a supply of fireworks for the Fourth, which were set off last evening. Eight paper balloons were sent up in the afternoon, with postal cards attached, requesting finders to send the cards back, stating where picked up.

The Good Templars of the county held a grand picnic yesterday at Devil's Gate. There was a large turnout from all parts of the county, and stirring speeches were made by Dr. Stephen Bowers, Theo. D. Kanouse, P.R.W.G.T., Rev. J. W. Webb, G.C.T., and H. C. Needham.

The regular monthly meeting of the astronomical section of the Southern California Academy of Sciences will be held Tuesday evening, July 7, at the residence of J. D. Hooker, No. 325 West Adams street. The subject for consideration will be "Kepler's Laws of Planetary Motion and their Application in Astronomical Computations." There will also be an exhibition of fifteen of the celebrated astronomical drawings by Trovati, and a general discussion of their merits.

The next annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association of Southern California, will be held at the rooms of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, the 11th inst., when new officers are to be elected for the ensuing year, and the reports of the retiring officers will be read. There will be a number of different papers on live subjects pertaining to the dairy, with discussion to follow, and a plan of campaign in relation to method of procedure to insure the enactment of anti-dairymen's and filled cheese laws should be decided upon.

PERSONALS.

T. A. Riordan of Flagstaff, Ariz., is at the Nadeau.

E. E. Bacheller of Albany, N. Y., is at the Nadeau.

B. W. Noyes of Everett Mass., is registered at the Nadeau.

J. P. Lamb, mother and sister of Omaha, are at the Nadeau.

James Munro and wife of San Francisco are at the Hollenbeck.

Thomas R. Fabian and wife of Bismarck, N. D., are in the city.

F. Babcock, a cotton grower of Mobile, is a guest of the Hotel Vincent.

George R. Crane and wife of Portland, Me., are visiting Los Angeles.

Adam Boeck and family of St. Louis, Mo., are registered at the Westminster.

H. C. Lerew and C. B. Finehaut of Winslow, Ariz., are at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. Leicester Holme, valet and maid are registered at the Hollenbeck.

James B. Neale and wife of Kittanning Pa., are staying at the Westminster.

Mrs. M. N. Grow of Rivera is visiting her friend, Mrs. J. C. Zahn, for a week.

Henry Schlesinger, representing the East Bank Note Company of St. Louis, is visiting in the city.

Fred Lang and wife, Mrs. J. Gibson, Mrs. Goodin and C. R. Goodin form a party from Phoenix, Ariz., at the Hotel Vincent.

A. C. Billlake, proprietor of the Hollenbeck Hotel, has gone to Alaska to be gone four weeks on a pleasure trip. He will sail for Alaska on the Queen tomorrow.

Joeline Seaver, Mrs. George T. Seaver, Miss Caroline F. Seaver of Boston, Mass., and P. S. Herndon and wife of Tucson, Ariz., have apartments at the Westminster.

George H. Otto, St. Louis; Ed Areld and wife, Canon Diablo, Ariz.; C. M. Joy, Baker City Or.; M. S. Bosk-will, Phoenix, Ariz.; S. S. Bachiller, Albany, N. Y., are at the Natick.

Mrs. Gertrude Jones and child of Kern, Cal.; M. M. Regensburger and family of San Francisco. Mrs. Ada Kelly and sister of Phoenix, Ariz., are registered at Hotel Broadway.

Obstructed the Street.

J. W. McCrellis, S. E. Fulton and P. J. Allen were arrested at First and Main streets yesterday afternoon by Officers George and Reynolds. The men refused to move on when ordered to do so by the officers, and were locked up on a charge of obstructing the street.

A Sad Oversight.

(Cleveland Plaindealer.) Chawlie. The Prince is going to dine Bawstun's Ancient and Honorable Artillery, don't you know? Clarence. In he, weally? Dine with mere cannoners? How good of him. Chawlie. Isn't it though? You see, he dined with them in 1860 and now he's returning the compliment. Clarence. In 1860? Is he so deuced old as that? Chawlie. Yaas, he's weally older than that. Why, he's a grandfather. Clarence. Chawlie, me boy, we ought to be gwandfathers, don't you know?

Knew All About It.

(Arizona Journal-Miner.) McKinley was officially notified of his nomination June 29. He had probably heard of it, though, before the committee reached Canton.

BIRTH RECORD.

RULE-To Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rule, a son born July 3, 1896, at No. 451 S. Flower street, Los Angeles.

DEATH RECORD.

LORING-July 3, 1896, H. P. C. Loring, aged 79 years.

The funeral will be at the home, 229 San Pedro street, at 2 o'clock today. Friends are invited to attend.

HELLMAN-In this city, July 4, Samuel, beloved husband of Adelaide Hellman, and father of Maurice S. Hellman, Mrs. J. E. Waldeck, and Camilla and Hortense Hellman, a native of Bavaria; aged 60 years.

SCHRIEBER-In this city, July 4, 1896, at 1012 Temple street, Arthur Frank Schriber, son of Jacob Schriber, aged 7 months.

Funeral this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 p.m. from the parlors of Kregelo & Brees, Sixth and Broadway. Friends invited to attend.

Ribbons

Yes, Ribbons at prices as only this Marvel can make—colors that only this Marvel can show. A grand new shipment that surpasses anything even we have ever shown and your choosing by

the 25c yard

MARVEL Cut Rate
MILLINERY CO.,
241-243 S. Broadway.

HARDWARE
and Housefurnishings.

French Kitchen Knives 25c Pocket Knives
THOMAS BROS.
230 S. Spring St. - Los Angeles.

FOR
FINE TAILORING

Perfect Fit, Best of Workmanship, at Moderate Prices, go to
Joe Poheim,
THE TAILOR.

Pants made to order from \$5

Suits made to order from \$20

The Styles are Complete and Artistic in Every Way. All Garments Shrunken Before Cutting.
The Largest Tailoring Establishment in Los Angeles.

143 S. Spring Street,
Bryson Block, Los Angeles

HALF PRICE SALE

A Special
Feature will
be the
Display of
French
Flowers at
Prices
Lower than
the Cheapest
Domestic
Goods.

HALF PRICE SALE

The Last Call. Millinery at Half Price.

Thank the "Fourth" for coming on Saturday that there is a chance left this week for Millinery at Half—
Blame no one but yourself if you neglect to come now.
You know as well as we that an honest "Half Price" Sale cannot last very many days. We keep no secrets from you—this sale is simply a movement to turn the millinery quickly into gold. As Mr. Zobel leaves at once for the Old World to purchase the Fall stocks, the importance of at once reducing the present stock must be apparent to you all. The sale will likely end on Wednesday night—perhaps Tuesday—we cannot set the precise closing hour at this writing; but take no chances on the last minute, come tomorrow.

Lud. Zobel, Milliner of Style.

219 SOUTH SPRING ST.

HALF PRICE SALE

Commencing July 6.

Semi-Annual

Commencing July 6.

W.C. CUMMINGS
THE SHOEMAN
110 SO. SPRING ST.

..CLEARING..

W.C. CUMMINGS
THE SHOEMAN
110 SO. SPRING ST.

By patronizing this sale you will reap a double satisfaction. First, in the honest merit of our Shoes. Secondly, by paying the lowest possible price at which such high grade Footwear can be sold.

Women's
Tan Shoes.

Finest Tan Kid Button, needle toe, \$5 grade, reduced to..... \$3.75
Fine Tan Kid Lace, sq. toe, \$5 grade, reduced to..... 3.00
Tan Goat Lace, needle or sq. toe, reduced to..... 2.50
Tan Goat Button op. or sq. \$5 grade, reduced to..... 2.00

TAN OXFORDS.
7 lines of Fine Tan Ox. and So. Ties, \$5 and \$4 grades, reduced to..... 2.50
2 lines of Tan Goat Oxfords, Hand Turn Sole, \$5 grade, reduced to..... 2.00
100 pairs Tan Kid Princess, \$3.50 grade, reduced to..... 1.50
200 pairs Tan Ox. Opera and So. Toe, regular \$1.50 and \$2 grades, reduced to..... 1.00

Women's
Black Shoes.

Finest Kid Button French Heel, Hand-turn sole, Rochester made, \$5 grade, reduced to..... \$3.50
5 lines of Fine Kid Button and Lace, regular \$5 grade, reduced to..... 3.50
Fine Kid Creole Congress, Hand-turn sole, \$5 grade, reduced to..... 3.00
7 lines Fine Kid Button, \$5 and \$4 grades, reduced to..... 2.00
200 prs. Pebble Grain Button C. S. toe, reduced to..... 1.25
Women's Kid Button, \$1.50 grade, reduced to..... 1.00

BLACK OXFORDS.
5 lines of Fine Kid Oxfords, \$5 and \$4 grade, reduced to..... 2.50
House Slippers, \$1.50 grade, reduced to..... 1.00

Men's
Shoes.

James Means' Calf Hand-sewed Welt, \$4 grade, reduced to..... \$2.50
Patent Leather Lace or Congress \$5 grade reduced to..... 3.50
Fine Congress Congress, \$7 grade, reduced to..... 4.50
Four lines of Calf, \$5 grade, reduced to..... 2.00
200 Pairs Men's Work Shoes, \$5 grade, reduced to..... 1.25
Tan Shoes, \$4 grade, to..... 3.00
Cheaper Grades..... 2.25
Big reductions in Boys' and Youths' Shoes.

Children's
Shoes.

Children's
Shoes.

MISSSES'
Linen Bal., 11 to 1, \$1.75 grade, now..... \$1.25
Tan Goat Bal., 11 to 2, \$1.75 grade, now..... 1.25
Linen Bal. and Butt., 8 to 11, \$1.50 grade, now..... 1.00
Tan Goat Bal., 8 to 11, \$1.50 grade, now..... 1.00
Red Strap Sandals, 8 to 11, \$1.25 grade, now..... .75
Infants' Linen Bal., 5 to 8, \$1 grade, now..... .50
Infants' Tan Goat Sandals, 5 to 8, \$1 grade, now..... .50
Infants' Kid Butt., hard tan soles, 2 to 4..... .50
200 pairs BABY soft sole Kid, regular \$1 grade, reduced to..... .20

Sign Brass Feet in Sidewalk.

N. B.—You will realize the Greatest Purchasing Power of a \$ here.

PAINT.
Do you wonder why your house and your neighbor's house look bad? I'll tell you. They were not painted with the Wiedner Pure Prepared Paint. The only paint particularly adapted for this climate. We can and will guarantee this to be strictly pure. No substitutes, but Lead and Zinc Sold only by
CAL. PAINT CO., 441 S. Broadway.

Patronize
The Frazier & Lamb
Lumber Company,
134 S. Broadway.
They are independent promoters of low prices.

All medicines at Cut Rates.
BOSWELL & NOYES
DRUG CO.,
3rd and Broadway.

NICOLL'S Latest Styles just arrived. Suitings and Trousers. Garments made to order from \$5.00 to \$50.00
NICOLL The Tailor,
134 S. Spring St.

CUT RATE DRUGGISTS
Runyon's Remedies for 15c
At
OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO.,
Corner Fourth and Spring

"All June we Bound the Roses,"

So to speak—June was the biggest month in our history—the dullest, according to report, among our competitors. This speaks volumes. It will pay you to investigate these explanations:

We are the Lowest Priced Drug Store in California. The quality of our goods is the highest always. We guarantee every article sold in our store. We treat customers politely and never misrepresent for our rule is "Money Refunded if not Satisfied."

Our Prescription Business has doubled under our popular-price system. We take special pride in our prescription department for we know that merit alone will make permanent success and we ask your patronage for these reasons:

We use only the best of everything. We never substitute. We have the confidence of the physicians. We save you 25 per cent.

The Way We Sell.	Others Ask.
Wissard Oil.....35c	40c to 50c
Ozonate Lithia Water, 25c; doz., \$2.75	35c each
Joy's Sarsaparilla.....50c	65c to \$1.00
Stychnine, per oz.....\$1.00	\$1.15 to \$1.25
1 Box of 50 Fine Envelopes.....50c	60c
1 Quire Hurd's Linen Note Paper 10c	20c
Moth Balls, 3 lb. for.....50c	60c to 60c
Insect Powder, the best, lb.....40c	
Sure Death for Ants, guaranteed.....50c	15c each
Physicians' and Surgeons' Soap, 3 for.....50c	

Everything in Our Store Sold at the Lowest Cut Rates. Light, Easy Abdominal Supporters for Summer wear, price reduced to \$2.00. Trusses, Crutches, Elastic Hosiery at Cut Rates. We are Special Agents for Munyon's Family Medicine Chests. Call and Examine them.

Electric Belts
At half price—\$25 Belts for \$12.50; \$15 Belts for \$7.50; \$10 Belts for \$5. These Galvanic Body Batteries produce a very powerful current, and are as durable and well made as any belt on the market. Call and examine them before buying.

THOMAS & ELLINGTON,
Cut-rate Druggists,
Cor. Spring and Temple Sts.

N. B. Blackstone Co.
DRY GOODS.

Wash Dress Goods.
JUST RECEIVED

Another lot of 100 pieces of those Fine Corded Dimities that created such a sensation in our Wash Goods Department three weeks ago. Such values as these are not to be found every day.

Almost every lady can afford a cool dress when she can get a 15c Dimity for 8½c per yard.

We have made sweeping reductions in all our fancy Scotch Ginghams and striped and plaid Dress Linens.

Scotch Ginghams that sold at 60c now.....	40c
Scotch Ginghams that sold at 50c now.....	35c
Scotch Ginghams that sold at 35c and 40c now.....	25c
Dotted Linen Batiste that sold at 90c now.....	50c
Striped and Plaid Grass Linens that sold at 50c, now.....	40c
Striped Grass Linen that sold at 40c now.....	30c

These are all fresh new goods and will be quick sellers at the prices marked.

N. B. Blackstone Co.
171-173 North Spring St.
Telephone 250.

FAMOUS DEMOCRATS.

GOSSIP AND STORY ABOUT THE LEADING FIGURES OF THE COMING CONVENTION.

William C. Whitney and His Rich Brother-in-law—Cal. Brice and How He Holds Ohio—His Poverty and His Wonderful Career—Gossip About John Bookwalter and Something About His Sixty-thousand-acre Farm—Senator Daniel and Gen. Gordon.

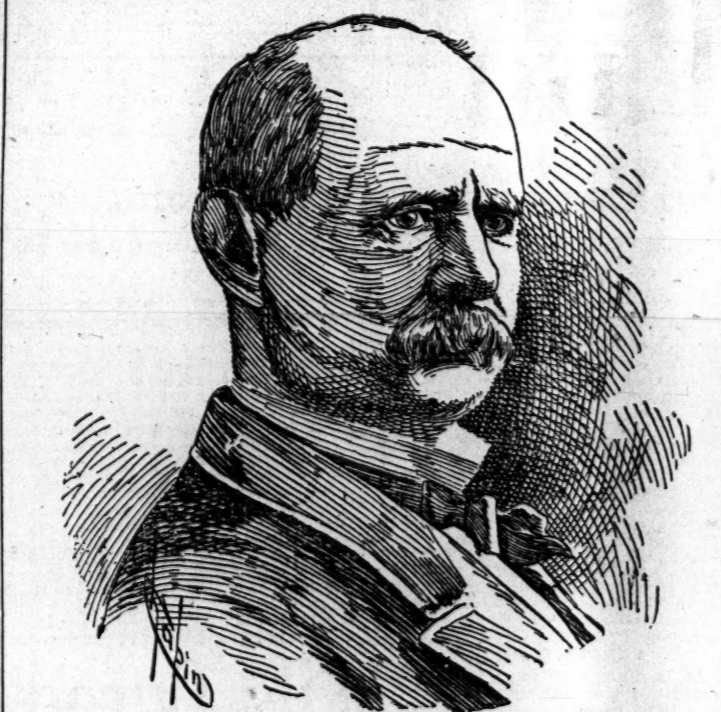
A Look at Altgeld, the "Singed Cat" of Illinois, and "Silver Dollar" Bland, the Plainest Man in Missouri—Gov. Boies of Iowa and How He Made His Fortune—Juicy Facts About John G. Carlisle—A Story of Adlai Stevenson and the One-eyed Mule.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CHICAGO, July 1, 1896.—The biggest Democrats of the country will be in Chicago this week. Who are they? What are they? How do they look, act and talk? A score of them pass before my mind's eye as I write. There comes William C. Whitney, who countermanded his passage to England and stayed at home in order that he might induce this convention to declare for a gold standard. That well-dressed, rust checked man, with the black mustache, the straight nose and the gold eyeglasses is he. Every one knows him. He was one of the big men of the convention of 1884, which nominated Cleveland the first time. He was Cleveland's Secretary of the Navy and he could have had the Presidency once or twice by the raising of his hand. He could get it now by working for it, but he doesn't want it, and he would not accept it on a free-silver platform. Mr. Whitney is a man of convictions. He does not believe in free trade, and he has always been for sound money. He was disgusted with Cleveland when he came out for free trade, and he told him that his free-trade message would lose him the Presidency in 1888, as it did. I was a correspondent for the New York World when Cleveland delivered that message, and I called that night at Secretary Whitney's house to get his opinion. He hemmed and hawed and walked up and down the room, and at last begged me not to interview him, as he could not say anything on the subject which would help the administration. Secretary Whitney was at this time the most popular man in Washington. His brilliant wife was then living, and she and Mr. Whitney were the leading social figures of the Cleveland administration. It was Mrs. Whitney who coached Mrs. Cleveland when she came to Washington as a bride. She was of great aid to her husband and wife she died. I am told, she left him \$3,000,000. Mrs. Whitney was the daughter of ex-Senator Henry B. Payne of Cleveland, and it is said that if Whitney ever wants to be President he can command the support

to accomplish his ends he makes it flow like water. His life at Washington has annually cost him ten times his salary. He gave one single dinner upon which he spent more than \$12,000, and his wife is, perhaps, one of the lavishly entertained of the United States. Still, I was told in Lima, from whence Brice came, a year or two ago, that when he was married he had to pawn his watch to pay the expenses of his wedding trip. He was, you know, the son of a Presbyterian parson, and was so poor that when he went from his home to college he walked a part of the distance to save the expenses of a stage. Now he is worth no one knows how many millions, and his nerve is such that it is said he can make or lose a fortune, to use the expression of one of his friends, "without batting an eye." Cal. Brice is a man of much ability. He is more of a developer of properties than a wrecker of them, and though he eukered the Vanderbilts, they say, as to the Nickel Plate railroad, he has built up many good properties. He told me not long ago that Campbell of Ohio would make a good Presidential candidate, and said he (Brice) did not want the Presidency himself, because he had too much business on hand, and he had noticed that when the White House bee got into a man's hair his business brain usually flew out of his ears.

BOOKWALTER OF OHIO.
Another Ohio millionaire who will strut across the Chicago stage is John W. Bookwalter of Springfield. Bookwalter has amassed a big pile in manufacturing and inventing. He makes farm implements, and he is, I am told, worth his millions. He came into the property of the farm he now owns on a farm. At 23 he struck out for himself, and now, having made his fortune, he amuses his leisure by playing at farming on a large scale. Among other things he has a sixty thousand-acre tract of land in Nebraska. Of this forty thousand acres are under culti-



VICE-PRESIDENT A. E. STEVENSON.

of his brother-in-law, Oliver H. Payne of the Standard Oil Company. Oliver Payne is almost as rich as John W. Bookwalter, and he may be worth \$100,000,000. Whitney, I understand, however, does not like to be associated with the Standard Oil Company. He has begun to make money before he was married, and he is reported to have gotten a single fee of \$150,000 from Jay Gould for some legal work. Of late years he has been making money in business, and I venture to say that he has himself accumulated more than he ever received from his wife. He got his political training under Samuel J. Tilden, and he is today one of the shrewdest political managers and organizers of the United States. He will be a power in this fighting convention, and is a striking figure even in the piping times of political peace.

CAL. BRICE AND HIS AMBITIONS.
With Whitney I see another distinguished character. The man looks for all the world as though he had just stepped out of the pages of the London Punch of days gone by, and was a walking cartoon made by Mr. Leach. His curly, bushy, red hair hangs down over his big forehead like a brush heap. His nose is almost as big as your fist, and his sharp, cold blue eyes look out from under heavy brows. He is dressed in business clothes, he stoops a little as he walks. His stoop, however, is not that of humility but rather that of the fighter who has a chip on his shoulder and is ready for a spring. That man is Senator Cal. Brice. He still lives in New York, but he has a mighty power in the State of Ohio. During the years of his Senatorship he has had a select list of every prominent Democratic editor, lawyer and politician of the State, and has sent them week after week seeds and government documents, accompanied by letters stamped with a good imitation of his autographic signature. Brice is for hard money. At any rate, he is not for free silver. He has a big pile of gold laid up, and he wants his money to have the best spending power. Still, he seems to care little for money, and

in good years Bookwalter produces as much as 150,000 bushels of wheat at a single season. He farms his land through lessees, each of whom has 160 acres, and it is his idea eventually to build a town in the center of this big farm and to manage it on the French plan, making a model country town out of it. Bookwalter is something of a Presidential candidate and is one of those men concerning whom it is not safe to prophesy. He is in his fifties and is still in the very prime of life. I don't think he has ever held any public office, but he has had more experience than the average politician. He is a man of broad-gauge ideas and is one of the most cultured and traveled men of the Democratic party. He has been all over Europe, and has taken a trip around the world, and knows the United States like a book. He is conservative on the money question and his strength in Ohio is such that he would make an available candidate.

TWO CONFEDERATE GENERALS.
There will be a big contingent here from the South. Some of the most striking figures on the political stage are Southern Democrats. Let me show you one of them. Imagine a man of six feet dressed in black broadcloth. Let him have a face bearing all the classical lines of Edwin Booth and let his long hair be as black as was that of John Wilkes Booth when he jumped out of the President's box in Ford's Theater at Washington. Let the man's face be florid, but let every line be full of culture. Put him on crutches and let him move with dignity from one place to another, and you have Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, the silver-tongued orator of the South, the opponent of President Cleveland and the great advocate of free silver. He is one of the brainiest and bravest, as well as one of the kindest of our public men, and did you know him well he might tell you, as he did me the other day, how he got the wounds which so crippled him. He went into the southern army as a boy

and had risen, I think, to be adjutant-general at the time he was so badly shot. He was riding his horse and a cannon ball took away a portion of his thigh. He fell and lay for some time in the midst of the battle until one of his own soldiers, who was also wounded, dragged him behind a log. There the two lay together for more than half an hour, with the bullets flying, the shells bursting and the battle going on all about them. When the fight was finished, Daniel was carried to the hospital. The surgeon said he would die, but a section of his thigh bone was cut away and his youthful vitality was such that he recovered. He has today six inches of bone cut off one of his legs and still he manages to do good work, though he is in constant pain. He told me that he thought his wound had been a good thing for him in that it was during his six months in the hospital that he acquired his taste for reading and there began the studies the continuation of which have developed him into the famous man that he is. Daniel made a reputation as a lawyer before he got into politics. He has written two good law books and one of these has already paid him more than \$20,000 in royalties.

GEN. GORDON'S NERVE.
Coolness on the battlefield is somewhat similar to coolness in a great convention. This fight of the Democrats will be a bitter one, and it will require nerve for the men here to say what they think. Among the nerviest of the lot is Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia, and he may make one of the big speeches of the convention. Senator Gordon is now realizing a fortune out of his lectures, and he has gotten much fame as an orator. He is tall, straight and gray-haired. Socially he is impulsive and full of feeling, but in action



SENATOR CALVIN S. BRICE.

he is the coolest of the cool, and whatever be the troubles here he will not lose his head. A remarkable instance of his nerve occurred at the battle of Sharpsburg, at which he was wounded. He was shot by a bullet in the head, knocked from his horse and thrown in a half-conscious state on the battlefield. As he lay there he reasoned away himself, and not long ago he described his sensations at the time, as follows. He said: "I can remember the operations of my mind. It seemed to me I was soliloquizing and that I said to myself: 'Now, my head feels as though a six-pound cannon ball had struck it. If that is so, it has carried away my head; therefore, I must be dead. And still I am thinking and feeling as I am. I think I have been shot off. And if I am thinking I cannot be dead! Still a man might have consciousness after he is dead, but his body could not have action? Now, I will see! If I can lift my legs then I must be alive. I cannot be dead after all.' And with that," concluded Gen. Gordon, "I woke up and found my head still on, but also that I had been reasoning as philosophically and logically over the loss of it as I had when I was in my office and not lying wounded on the battlefield."

THE ILLINOIS BOSS.
The most striking man from Illinois at this convention is to be John P. Altgeld, the Governor of the State, the pardoner of the anarchists and the man who stands out in his State as the head of the free coinage movement. Gov. Altgeld is a singed cat. He is a little saved-off man of about 5 feet 6. He has a brown beard and brown hair, and to look at him you would never imagine him to be one of the strongest men in the State. He was born in Prussia, and has been in this country about forty years. He is, I judge, now about 50. There is no sign of the German in him, and it is hard to realize from whence his great strength comes. He was a poor boy and spent the earlier part of his life in the coal mines of Ohio. I think, at Mansfield. He began his practice in Chicago, and made money out of the law and real estate. He has a fortune before he went into politics and is, I understand, entirely independent of official salaries.

SILVER DOLLAR BLAND.
Altgeld is said to favor Bland of Missouri as a Presidential candidate. Bland's candidacy may keep him away from Chicago. I have seen much of him in Congress at Washington, and his appearance reminds me of the remark of the old country woman who visited the circus, and for the first time got a look at a hippopotamus. She gazed at the animal for some time in breathless astonishment, and then drew back with the remark: "Oh, my! Ain't he plain!"

Well, the great silver agitator is plain-looking. He has a plain oval face, with a square forehead running into a baldish expanse surrounded by blonde hair. He has a rough, brown beard, slightly touched with gray, cut in the plainest way, and the hoarse voice which comes out over the top of his head to which carries out the plainness of his owner. Bland dresses plainly, and he prides himself on being one of the plain people. He lives in a plain house in a plain little town known as Lebanon, Mo., and leads the life of a farmer during the recesses of Congress. He is one of the few Congressmen who make farming pay. I am told that he has one of the largest apple orchards in the country, and that he has for some years been making more out of his apples than his Congressional salary.

FARMER BOIES.
Bland will have a strong competitor along his own line in this convention with Gov. Boies of Iowa. Boies can also appeal to the farming population by being one of them. He has 2600 acres at Waterloo, Iowa. He has a thousand

acres of grazing land in another county, and I am told that he has 500 head of cattle in one place. Gov. Boies also pretends to be plain, but in appearance he looks more like an aristocrat. He is tall, broad-shouldered and fine-looking. He has a big body, big limbs and a big round head, covered with grained, silver white. He dresses in a black diagonal frock coat, loose trousers and white shirt, with a turn-over collar. He wears gold spectacles and buttoned shoes, while Bland comes out with iron-rimmed glasses and top boots. Gov. Boies is a rich man. He was born in a log cabin in New York State, and went West to make his fortune. He earned his first money as a ditch-digger at \$10 a month; did better after he settled in Iowa, and finally got so far ahead that he was able to study law. He was a Republican until Cleveland first ran for President in 1884, when he voted the Democratic ticket, and he has been a Democrat ever since. He is now nearly 70, but his physical condition is such that any life-insurance company would give him a ten years' policy at low rates.

JOHN G. CARLISLE.
I understand Secretary John G. Carlisle is to come to the convention. If so, there will be no more striking man in Chicago. Carlisle's face is of the old colonial type, barring the fatness. He has the malodorous complexion which you find among men who have been brought up along the Ohio River, and his sallowness has been added to by the malarious vapors of the Potomac. Carlisle's face is a cross between that of John C. Calhoun's and Daniel Webster's. It is classical and sombre, and attached to his six feet of muscular flesh it forms a part of a personality which attracts attention everywhere. Carlisle is now slightly stooped, but he is the same tall, thin, dignified, gray-eyed man that he was when he came

nois, but the boy went back to Center College, Kentucky, to get his education. **THE SWAN-LIKE BLACKBURN.**
It was at Center College that Joe Blackburn was educated, and Adlai and he were there at the same time. Senator Blackburn will cut a big figure here at Chicago. He will probably have a complimentary vote from Kentucky for President, and he may make one of his great speeches in the convention. Blackburn is a famous word painter. His mouth can grind out eloquent expressions faster than forty-seven graphophones run by electricity, and at his home he is known as the silver-tongued Blackburn. His speeches, however, are not so brilliant as his beauty than for their depth of thought, and this reminds me of how Blackburn was once taken down in Kentucky. Candidate for office in that State, you know, debate with one another before an audience of both parties as to the questions of the day. They go about their districts to show off their parts to their constituents. One night Senator Blackburn made the first speech. He had captured the audience, and as he sat down his friends looked about in triumph. His opponent then rose and turned the tide of popularity with a single sentence. "If the same man," said the speaker, "who said that Senator Blackburn was so good at debating but only draws an inch or so of water," no one expects Blackburn to get the nomination. Still he will be one of the ornamental features of the convention, and if he speaks he will bring down the house.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.
(Copyright, 1896, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

SHUT YOUR MOUTH,

And Breathe Through the Nose Alone.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Much has been written and very properly, about the necessity of sufficient ventilation in the bedroom, sitting-room and shop, and very truly the need of perfect nose ventilation, and yet the latter has a more marked influence on the health than the former. Man in a savage state, and all the lower animals, breathe through the nose in repose, or sleep; in fact, some animals cannot breathe through the mouth. Civilized man, while he may rejoice that he has surpassed his savage brother in the nobler things of earth, can well envy him his freedom from lung and throat diseases and impaired voice and hearing, so often due to the vicious habit of breathing through the mouth. The nose is designed in the economy of nature to prepare inspired air for the lungs, as it passes through the winding nasal canal, charging it with moisture and filtering and purifying it from foreign substances. The nose is also the organ of the sense of smell, and has a direct influence on the voice, playing the same part as the curves of a cornet do in enriching the tones. It is also closely associated with the sense of hearing.

The effect of mouth-breathing is to bring the cold, dry, dusty air directly into the throat, where it irritates the membrane of the air passages, producing irritation, sore throat, hoarseness and lung troubles. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently what they study by art, becomes natural, and they have natural breathing and natural speaking, a full rounded voice, which will last for all time; no wearing out of the voice; no quired; no breakers; no squeaks; no rasping sounds but full and melodious being delightful to the speaker, and to an audience. Hence, the great necessity of people studying oratory elocution as speakers, or for the theatrical profession, to thoroughly practice breathing through the nose before using the voice or bringing out sound, by constantly breathing. While practicing elementary sounds and voice exercises, they acquire the habit of breathing in this correct way, and consequently

BUILDING VIEWS IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.



PORTION OF BLOCK WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS



CORNER FIRST AND SPRING STREETS, WEST SIDE, LOOKING NORTH.

Sample Pages of "Pen Sketches of Los Angeles and Vicinity" now in course of publication. Each illustration of a Block will be published in the Los Angeles Daily Times as the work progresses, previous to its appearance in book form.

A DAY IN THE COUNTRY.

BAB PREFERS A WEEK, AND DESCRIBES ITS RURAL PLEASURES.

Rustics and Their Unappreciated Blessings—Why Raspberries are Sold by the Box—Buttermilk for the Pigs and City Visitors—Praising God in a Cotton Frock.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, June 30, 1896.—Before one goes out of town for the summer, one goes here and there on visits or outings, or for that most awful time, a day in the country. Years ago, I gave up the doubtful pleasure of a day in the country. It meant getting up three hours before the usual time, dressing in a great hurry, swallowing a cup of coffee, hot enough to burn not only your throat, but your soul, and then rushing for the train, only to discover that you are three-quarters of an hour ahead of time. When the country is reached, you sit around in your best clothes and talk about the city. At 12 o'clock you have a hot dinner, and as a result, the perspiration runs like rain, your bangs become disreputable, and you wish you lived at the North Pole. Then, your hostess asks you if you wouldn't like to take off your dress and lie down for an hour, but knowing what is expected of you, you decline, and sit up in stiff stays, and high boots and your best frock all during the long warm afternoon, trying to be pleasant and discussing whose patterns are the best fitting. Then, at 6 o'clock, you have another hot meal, and at 7 you start for the train armed with a bunch of daisies, a basket of raspberries and a flower in a pot. When you get home and look at the raspberries, you realize that you could buy better at the butcher shop; when you gaze upon the daisies you see that they are wilted and wan. Then you allow your angry passions to rise, and you fire the flower pot out of the window, with the chance of hitting a man on the head. The average woman chances so much. After this, if you have anything masculine attached to your household, you fall into its arms and swear that never again will you go to spend a day in the country.

BAB TAKES A WEEK.

I go for an outing. That means a week, and I don't propose, when I arrive, to impress the country people with my knowledge of city fashions. Instead, I try to find out what they know. I usually discover that they have a deal more knowledge than I. They have plenty of time to read, and they have plenty of time to be considerate of each other. In a big city, if sickness or death comes to you, the people on the floor above or people on the floor below may stop the piano during the funeral services, but that is the extent of their interest. In the country it is different. If you are ill, the neighbors visit you, send you things to eat, and do everything in their power to keep life in you, and if life and you

happen to be two they rob their gardens of their white flowers, they rob their wardrobes of their black gowns and give the first and lend the last in honor of the dead. It is all very human.

As soon as you arrive in the country to stay a week, the girl from next door comes in to borrow some baking powder from your hostess. This is a snare. In an hour's time she has found out from you how the hair is worn in the city, whether sleeves are as large as they were last summer, what the last new novel is, what is the last new slang, and whether white shoes are worn at church. You see, they are three months ahead on this information if they get it from you instead of writing to the editor of some fashion plate. After the girl from next door has thoroughly pumped you, you have the privilege of living and enjoying yourself.

AND SHE IS ACCOMMODATING.

When I am in the country, I like to help. There is pleasure, a warm pleasure, in picking the currants that are to be used to make that beautiful red jelly; there is not quite so much pleasure in collecting raspberries, but after you have gotten a tin full of them, you begin to realize why they sell them by the box in the city. One way to gather such a lot to fill anything. Country people don't appreciate their blessings. There is buttermilk—cool, rich and with lovely little dots of gold—butter, all over it, it is a drink fit for the gods—nectar is nothing beside it, but country people think nothing of it and give it to the pigs. Still, country pigs, in the form of sweet hams, do have a taste reached by no other porcine beast, since they seem flavored with buttermilk and hickory nuts. I never knew anybody in the country who was fond of buttermilk, eggs or lettuce. They are counted as worthless.

But to return to my outing. Bab arrived on Saturday, and on Sunday

SHE WENT TO CHURCH.

The very vilest sinner goes to church in the country, or else the vilest sinner will have no standing whatever. Country people think little of me as a churchgoer. I don't dress enough, and one snub-nosed young woman made her nose more reticent by tilting it up and saying within my hearing: "She has only got on a cotton frock, and not even white kid gloves! You see, the fashion papers teach them that white kid gloves should be worn with a cotton frock, and that a cotton suit is not adapted to formal occasions, and if there is anything formal in the country, it is churchgoing. Nice old gentlemen who were perfectly at their ease yesterday in a free-and-easy get-up, look like martyrs in black cloth belongings and frock coats on Sunday. I thought every fly in the village was on my hostess' back (for flies adore black silk) until two or three began to dance around my nose. Why can't country people dress properly for church? No matter what their belief is, why need they make their poor bodies suffer the tortures of Satanland while they are trying to praise God? Still, let us be respectable or live in the city.

Last Sunday the minister gave out

that on Tuesday night there would be a fair to raise money to carpet the parsonage. That parsonage is always wanting a new carpet. But as the average clergyman has from eight to ten wellspring of pleasure prancing over his carpets, and all the women in his congregation visit on his carpets, I suppose they do wear out rather quicker than those of a city clergyman, whose family is fashionably small and whose visitors are few. When visiting one must always go to the fair for the benefit of the parsonage carpet. At a country fair you get such a lot for your money. At this fair, however, a city girl could have learned a great deal.

A COUNTRY CHURCH FAIR.

and that is the reason I am telling about it. My first stop was at the bag table. There they had everything possible in the shape of a bag. There were oretone bags for your shoes; there were linen bags that rolled up your medicine bottles; there were big-dowled chintz bags bound with braid and with a stick run through the top to hold your soiled linen; there were brocade bags for your face and handkerchiefs; there were bags of coarse silk to be used for shopping. You know that kind of bag. In Philadelphia they call it the Boston bag; in Boston they call it the Philadelphia bag; and in New York, when it is seen, somebody says, "Oh, she lives out of town; you can tell it by her bag." Then there were rag-bags, clothespin bags, and best of all, just in the center of the table, stood a traveling bag all fitted up with lovely brushes and bottles, which was not to be raffled, oh, dear no; raffling is gambling, but it was to be subscribed for! The distinction is a fine one, but the fun is just the same. I bought a laundry bag and a clothespin bag, and then I was led astray by a pretty girl to the next table. That table was a sort of Jim Dandy. It was

THE HANDKERCHIEF TABLE.

You get everything you wanted in the shape of a handkerchief from a tiny hem-stitched square of linen cambric up to a silk muffler and down to a beautiful red and yellow bandanna. After this, I was drawn, through the Quaker blood in me, to what might have been called the cleanly table, since upon it were sponges, and knitted wash cloths with soap tied on them. A knitted wash cloth, I may mention, is calculated to take not only the dirt off one's skin, but anything else that is superfluous, with the possibility of the skin itself departing. If I had an enemy I would urge him to use a knitted wash cloth. But they do look clean; it costs but little to evolve them, and by trying a cake of soap that costs about 5 cents to one, it becomes possible to sell the whole get-up for 25 cents. They are evolved by knitting-needles and plain white cotton. The enormous profit is excused on the ground that considerable carpet is required for a parsonage.

But the real duck of a table was that

which was piled high with aprons. There were little aprons with tiny pockets and ribbon bows; there were big aprons with big pockets and long strings, and there were aprons embroidered in Kensington stitch and cross-stitch, and aprons that were beautiful in their simplicity with machine-stitching. I became the proud possessor of an apron of blue and white checked gingham, having two large pockets, and warranted to protect me even from the man selling books on the installment plan, while I also own another apron trimmed with lace and blue ribbon, which would make a great-grandmother look coquettish. A country girl is great on ideas, and she is good at carrying them out.

RURAL ETIQUETTE.

It is funny how, in a small town, everybody is given over to etiquette. A girl who knew me when my frocks were shorter than they are now, and my hair was longer, regretted that she couldn't come to see me, because she had only been in mourning for her baby three months! And the lady who lives next door sent me her visiting card, by post, and she had to go further to post that card than she would to come and see me, because the year would not be up for a week since the gentleman whose name she bore, and who was utterly worthless, had taken himself off to green fields and pastures new. I wonder if he has? A sawdust floor would be more familiar to him than a green field, although he lived in the country. In small towns, one needs to be familiar with some book on social laws. I have made enemies of an entire family, not believing that visiting cards were required for an outing. I dropped in to see them informally, and heard afterwards that they were surprised that I didn't leave a card for each one of the ladies of the family. I wasn't thinking about cards. I was thinking about the beauty of the flowers and the lovely green of the grass, and of how good it was not to hear the ring of the car bell, nor the pounding of the big wagons carrying trunks. The fair has been impressed on my mind because I won—no, that all wrong—I gained by subscription a cake that had a ring in it. It took three boys to carry the cake home, and it took five women all the next day to crumb up the cake to find the ring in it, and the result was—disappointment. Either no ring had ever been put in, or else somebody was ahead of me in looking for it. I don't like to think the country people have lost the bloom of their innocence, but where is that ring? Experience, experience that resulted in a thrilling pain, proves that lemonade at a country fair is no better than at a city circus. So many things have to be learned by experience, and after the lemonade episode I appreciated the value of Jamaica ginger. After everything had been sold at the fair we had a very good time. We danced the Virginia reel and told the preacher it was a new kind of game. I am sure he wasn't fooled a little bit for he balanced to his partner as if he had done it before, and he danced up and down the circle with crossed hands in a way that suggested that, when he was at college,

he probably enjoyed in some such innocent amusement. A country parson is to be pitied. He is expected to be more than a saint and less than a man. Of him, it is demanded that he shall guide everybody else's children in the way they should go, and then find time enough to make young saints of his own. His wife must be a mother in Israel and yet wear a bonnet that, while it is not too gay, doesn't annoy the congregation by suggesting how mean they are in putting out money for the minister and the Lord. I wouldn't marry a minister for—but goodness gracious! I don't believe there is a minister in the country or the city who would be willing to marry—BAB.

Fits Cured.

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peck, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living physician. His success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 30 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a large book of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their postal note or express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address PROF. W. H. PECK, P.O. 4 Cedar St., New York.

The Imperial Chinese Physician

DR. HONG SOI.

Diseases Located Without Asking a Question. By simply feeling of the pulse. Consultation and Diagnosis Free. More than 1000 cures effected during eight years residence in Los Angeles, Cal. The doctor will supply any and all that may want the Chinese Root and Herb, and all charges are very reasonable. Office and residence, 234 S. Broadway.

TAKEN SIDE SPRING BUGGY.

Bestest riding vehicle made. Try one, you will never ride in any other. Warrant springs for five years. First premium World's Fair, Chicago. HAWLEY, KING & CO., Los Angeles, Agents for So. California.



Dr. Talcott & Co.

The only SPECIALISTS in Southern California treating

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

We take a personal interest in each case, and if long experience in one line of practice is a factor we can certainly succeed. To show our honesty, sincerity and ability

Until Cure is Effected.

We mean this statement emphatically and it is for everybody.

Our offices are the most private in the city and contain every modern electric appliance and instrument known for the cure of these disorders. We have the largest practice on the Pacific Coast, treating every Form of Weakness and Private Diseases of Men and absolutely nothing else.

We are prepared to give the same treatment for Blood Taints as given at the Hot Springs, which is so successful.

Our little Book and Diagnosis sheet sent free, securely sealed. It contains rules for diet, exercise and sleep for weakness cases, and explains our method for cure without stomach drugging.

Consultation and advice cheerfully given free, personally or by letter.

COR. THIRD AND MAIN STS.

Over Wells Fargo Ex. Co.

Private Side Entrance on Third street.

ANAESTHESIA.

Morton's First Successful Efforts
to Banish Pain with Ether.

Experimented Upon Fishes, Bugs,
Dogs and Himself.

An Account of the Famous Case in
Which the Young Doctor's Dis-
covery Was Tested—Toothache
Patients Treated.

(CONTINUED TO THE TIMES.)

At the time of our marriage my husband, Dr. William T. G. Morton, was a young man of 24, and I remember that his mind already was occupied with thoughts destined to lead to his great discovery. Every spare hour he could give was spent in experiment. At Weymouth, Mass., where we had our summer home, there was a spring which contained a number of gold fish, and I noticed that my husband would often go to it, and I would see him catching the fish and looking at them intently as he held them wriggling in his hand. Then he used to make experiments nearly every day on "Nig," a black water spaniel, a good-sized dog that had belonged to his father. I was only a girl of 18 at this time, and had not the least idea what he was trying to do nor would I have understood the importance of his experiments if he told me. I only knew that his clothes seemed saturated with the smell of ether, and I did not like it. One day he came running into the house in great distress, for he was always tender-hearted, leading the dog, which walked rather queerly, and said, "Poor Nig, I've had him asleep a long time. I was afraid I had killed him."

"Do you put the fish asleep, too?" I asked laughingly.

"I try to," he said quite seriously, "but I have not succeeded yet."

I laughed again, thinking it was all a joke, but my husband became very grave, and said:

"The time will come, my dear, when I will banish pain from the world."

It was at this time, also, that he used to bottle up all sorts of queer bugs and insects, until the house was full of crawling things. He would administer ether to all these little creatures and especially to big green worms he found on grape vines.

I remember how Dr. Morton's friends laughed at these queer experiments, and I am afraid I joined with them sometimes, but he continued on his way undaunted, frequently saying: "I shall succeed; there must be some way of deadening pain."

HIS EARLY ATTEMPTS AT "PUTTING TO SLEEP."

As he began to near success I became alarmed, for, not satisfied with trying the ether on bugs and animals, my husband began experimenting upon himself. One day he aching tooth that had put himself to sleep for eight minutes, that time having elapsed when he looked at his watch after regaining consciousness.

After that my vivid imagination pictured him killing himself some day, and I was haunted by a dread whenever he left the house that he would never return alive. In vain my husband attempted to quiet my fears, which were increased by the words of my friends, who declared that Dr. Morton would end by killing himself or some one else, and begged me to look out for him.

After Dr. Morton had concluded from his experiments upon lower animals that it might really be possible to "put people to sleep" with the agency he had discovered, he sent out his assistants offering a reward of \$5 to any person who would have a tooth drawn while under the influence of his pain-anesthetizing agency. There were many people suffering from aching teeth that needed to be extracted, and the \$5 was an object, but no one could be induced to take the risk.

Finally his two assistants allowed him to experiment upon them, but the result was not satisfactory, because of impurities in the ether. Having detected this, my husband, with characteristic persistence, at once procured a supply of pure ether, and, unwilling to wait longer for a subject, shut himself up in his office and tested it upon himself with such success that, for several minutes he lay there unconscious.

That night Dr. Morton came home late, in a great state of excitement but so happy that he could scarcely contain himself to tell me what had occurred, and I, too, became so excited that I could scarcely wait to hear. At last he told me of the experiment upon himself, and I grew sick at heart as the thought came to me that he might have died there alone. He went on to say that he was resolved not to sleep that night until he had repeated the experiment and declared that, late as it was, he must still find a patient. Returning to his office he could find no one who could be induced to have a tooth drawn by the "painless method," which was what the doctor was now so eager to try.

Discouraged he was on the point of etherizing himself once more and having one of his assistants extract a tooth from his own head, when there came a faint ring at the bell.

HIS FIRST PATIENT.

It was long past the hour for patients, but there stood a man with his face all bandaged and evidently suffering acute pain. And stranger of all were his words:

"Doctor," he said, "I have the most frightful toothache and my mouth is so sore I am afraid to have the tooth drawn. Can't you mesmerize me?"

The doctor could almost have shouted with delight, but, preserving his self-possession, he brought the man into his office and told him he could do something better than mesmerize him. Then he explained his purpose of administering the sulphuric ether and the man eagerly consented. Without delay, my husband saturated a handkerchief with ether, and held it over the man's face, for him to inhale the fumes. The assistant, Dr. Hayden, who held the lamp, trembled visibly when Dr. Morton introduced the fumes into the mouth of the man and prepared to pull the tooth. Then came the strain, the wrench, and the tooth was out, but the patient made neither sign nor sound, he was quite unconscious. Dr. Morton was overjoyed at this result. Then as the man continued to make no movement, my husband grew alarmed and he flashed through his mind that perhaps he had killed his patient. Snatching up a glass of water, he emptied it full into the face of the unconscious man, who presently opened his eyes and looked about him in a bewildered way.

"Are you ready now to have the tooth out?" asked the doctor.

"I am ready," said the man.

"Well, it is out now," said the doctor, pointing to the tooth lying on the table.

"No!" cried the man in greatest amazement, springing from the chair, and, being a good Methodist, shouted, "Glory, Hallelujah!" At that moment Dr. Morton felt that the success of sulphuric ether was assured.

THE DISCOVERY TESTED.

From that time my husband was un-
ceasing in his efforts to bring his dis-
covery before the medical world, and,
after many discouragements, he suc-
ceeded in inducing Dr. John C. Warren,
senior surgeon in the Massachusetts

General Hospital, to allow him to visit the hospital and try his discovery upon a patient who was about to be operated upon. The night before the operation my husband worked until 4 o'clock in the morning upon an inhaler he had made, then regarded the essential to the operation, although it has since been discarded. I assisted him, nearly beside myself with anxiety, for the strongest influences had been brought to bear upon me to dissuade my husband from making this attempt. I had been told that one of two things was sure to happen, either the test would fail and my husband would be ruined by the world's ridicule, or he would kill the patient and be tried for manslaughter. Thus I was drawn in two ways, for, while I had unbounded confidence in my husband, it did not seem possible that so young a man (as he was only 27 years old at this time) could be wiser than the learned and scientific men before whom he proposed to make his demonstration.

After resting a few hours, my husband was off early in the morning to see the instrument-maker, for there were still changes necessary in the inhaler. From me money I said nothing of him for twelve hours of mortal anxiety. How those hours dragged along as I sat at the window, expecting every moment to see the doctor and tell me that the patient had died under the ether and that the doctor would be held responsible. Two o'clock came, 3 o'clock, and it was not until 4 that Dr. Morton walked in with his usual genial face so that I felt failure must have come. He took me in his arms, almost fainting as he was, and said, tenderly: "Well, dear, I succeeded."

In spite of these words his gloom of manner and evident depression made it impossible for me to believe the good news. It seemed as if he should have been so highly elated at having accomplished one of the most splendid achievements of the century, and yet there he was, sick at heart, crushed down, one would have said, by a load of discouragement. This was due not only to bodily fatigue and the reaction after his great effort, but to an intuitive perception of the troubles in store for him. It is literally true that Dr. Morton was the same man after that day, his whole after-life was embittered through this priceless boon he had conferred upon the human race.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FAMOUS OPERATION.

Of the three men now living who saw this first operation upon a patient under the influence of ether, one is Dr. Robert Davis of Fall River. He was then a medical student in Boston, and he has given me the description of what happened on this memorable occasion. The amphitheater of the operating-room was crowded with members of the medical profession, doctors and students, all curious and skeptical as to the outcome of the experiment to be made. All the great surgeons of Boston were present, including the celebrated doctor Jacob Bigelow, whose son, Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, a young and enthusiastic surgeon of about Dr. Morton's age, was a warm friend of Dr. Morton, and perhaps the only man present who had faith in him. It must be said, however, he had more grounds for his belief than the others, for he had been privileged to witness some of my husband's previous tests with ether in private.

The hour for the operation arrived

and Dr. Morton was not on hand. Five minutes passed, ten minutes, and then Dr. Warren, the eminent surgeon, looking around with a smile on his face, slightly sarcastic, suggested that as Dr. Morton was not present it might be well to let the operation go on in the usual way. The patient had meantime been brought in and was lying on the operating table deathly white, doubly apprehensive of what was to come. At that moment Dr. Morton came in breathless with haste, carrying the inhaler that had just been delivered to him by the maker, and which had nearly been the cause of the failure of the test.

"Without any delay and with a coolness and self-possession in strong contrast with the general tension of the assembly," Dr. Morton proceeded to administer sulphuric ether to the patient for the purpose of destroying pain by forcing anaesthesia in a surgical operation for the first time in the world's history. Pouring the liquid into the inhaler, he lifted the latter to the patient's nostrils and held it there for some minutes, allowing the man to breathe the fumes. Then, looking into his face intently and feeling the pulse, he turned to Dr. Warren, who stood near by, his surgeon's knife behind him, and said in a quiet tone that sounded plainly through the silence:

"Your patient is ready, doctor."

Then in all parts of the amphitheater there came a quick catching of the breath, followed by a silence almost deathlike, as Dr. Warren stepped forward and prepared to operate. While the patient lay silent, the surgeon's sheet was thrown back, exposing the portion of the body from which a tumor was to be removed, an operation exceedingly painful under ordinary conditions, although the very difficult nor very dangerous.

The patient lay silent, with eyes closed, as if in sleep, but every one present fully expected to hear a shriek of agony ring out as the knife struck down into the sensitive nerves. But the stroke came with no accompanying cry. Then another, and another, and still the patient lay silent, sleeping while the blood from several arteries spurted forth, and the surgeon was doing his work, and the patient was free from pain, so it seemed at least, and all in wonder strained their eyes and bent forward following eagerly every step in the operation. Those in the front rows leaned far over and knelt on the floor so that those behind might see better.

The operation advanced quickly and easily to its finish. The tumor was taken away, the arteries fastened with ligatures, the gaping wound sewed up, then dressed and bandaged. Half an hour covered the whole of it. During that time no cry or other sound escaped the patient, no indication of suffering.

Dr. Morton aroused the patient after the operation was completed and said: "Did you feel any pain?"

The patient replied, "No."

Then Dr. Warren turning to the expectant audience, said in his impressive manner:

"Gentlemen, this is no humbug." All pressed about Dr. Morton and congratulated him upon his success. This event ended on October 16, 1846, a day ever memorable and glorious in the world's history for pain in surgery, up to that time inevitable, was conquered, and the human race put in possession of what today it counts its most priceless blessing, namely anaesthesia.

ELIZABETH WILKINSON MORTON.

(Copyright, 1896, by S. S. McClure Co.)

TRUTH ABOUT TAN, FRECKLES, SUN BURN.

There is just one method to get rid of these blemishes. They must be bleached out. All other methods result in expense and tribulation. True, there are different ways of bleaching, but the easiest, cheapest, most reliable is to use a Face Bleach. My Face Bleach costs \$1.00 a bottle. Is the cheapest and best, no matter what price you pay. Sold in Los Angeles by druggists.

H. M. SALE & SON, 220 S. Spring St.
C. F. HEINZEMAN, 222 N. Main St.

Sold in other cities by druggists and lady agents, or sent by mail. Lady Agents wanted.



TRIAL BOX. I have been a Beauty with greatest success. I have found a healthy skin to be the foundation of beauty. A healthy skin requires a skin food to give the skin the fattening nourishment it always needs. Ladies out of Los Angeles sending this coupon and ten cents in stamps to me, Mrs. Nettie Harrison, 40-42 Geary St., San Francisco, California, will get sample of Face Powder, book of instructions and a Lola Montez Creme

Sugar Down.

MY
ADS.
SELL
GOODS.

A Surprise.

Contrary to expectations at this season of the year Sugar is declining. Now that the canning season is here everybody wants

Cane Sugar. We quote you—
Cane Sugar, 100 pound sacks..... \$5.00
Beet Sugar, 100 pound sacks..... \$5.25
Pure Fruit Jams and Jellies, glass..... 10c
8 pound wooden pails Jelly..... 35c
8 pound wooden pails Jelly..... 35c
Dr. Price's Baking Powder, 1 lb. can..... 40c
6 pound box Laundry Starch..... 30c
Plain Pickles, 1/2 pint bottle..... 10c
Mixed Pickles, 1/2 pint bottle..... 10c
Plain Pickles, 1/2 gallon bottle..... 25c
Mixed Pickles, 1/2 gallon bottle..... 25c
Chow-chow, 1/2 gallon bottle..... 25c
Rex Deviled Ham, 1/2 lb..... 5c
Rex Deviled Ham, 1/2 lb..... 5c
Oysters, 1 lb. can, 3 for..... 10c
Salmon, 1 lb. can, 3 for..... 10c
Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce, small can 10c and 2 for 20c; large can 15c and 2 for 30c

We Pay the Freight on all Shipping Orders.

C. L. GRABER,

245 South Main St. Red Front Grocer. Phone 276.

Phillips's Sanitary Grate And Air Heater

Is being installed in all the new homes that wish comfort at a small cost.

Even Heat and Proper Ventilation.

No furnace-cellar needed.

THOMPSON & BOYLE, Mfrs. 310 and 314 Requesena St.

(Prompt attention given to all inquiries by the inventor, Geo. Phillips.)

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

239 South Broadway, Opp. City Hall.

Our Summer Is over—yours just begun. Now our export buyers are starting for New York to select the stock for your fall and winter wants. Everything summery must be sold at some price before the fall goods begin to arrive. You know from experience the BOSTON STORE way of making room. True, we have two months to do it in; but, remember, the vast quantities we have on hand. Watch our daily advertisements for good reasons why we should have your trade and profit by the watching.

Domestic Dep't.

Price surprises continue to delight the thrifty buyers who daily throng our Domestic Counters; attractive displays at lowered prices work wonders here:

Five Quarter	Bleach Sheets, at.....	55c
Five Quarter	Bleach Pillow Cases, at.....	15c
Eleven Quarter	Fancy Ticking for Skirts, at.....	20c
Eleven Quarter	Marseilles Quilts, at.....	\$1.40
at.....	Fringed Bureau Scarfs, 16x70, at.....	35c
at.....	Fringed Tray Cloths, at.....	25c
at.....	86-in Fringed Damask Tea Cloths, at.....	\$1.00
at.....	86-in Hemstitched Damask Tea Cloths, at.....	\$1.25
at.....	19-in Fringed Damask Napkins, doz., at.....	\$1.50

Blankets.

About 50 pairs of fine White California Blankets at the following remarkably low prices will be a feature on the second floor tomorrow.

Ten Quarter	Fancy Bordered Blankets, the pair.....	\$3.75
Eleven Quarter	Extra Fine All-wool Blankets, the pair.....	\$5.00
Eleven Quarter	Lamb's Fleece Blankets, the pair.....	\$6.50
Twelve Quarter	Bordered Silk Bound Blankets, per pair.....	\$6.50

Ribbons.

Our Ribbon buyer, ever on the alert for bargains has just received a choice selection of Silk Ribbons bought at a great sacrifice, which we propose to sell at prices never approached by any house, wholesale or retail, on this coast. We mention prices by yard and piece.

No.	Price per yard.	Price per piece.
5.....	.08	\$.45
7.....	.08 1/2	.60
9.....	.08 1/2	.75
12.....	.10	.85
16.....	.12 1/2	1.00

To appreciate the great values in this lot you must examine the Ribbons.

Belts.

Black Silk Belts, with white metal buckles, are in, and would be excellent values at 40c, 50c and 75c each, but we will sell them as a special on Monday at, 25c, 35c, 40c each.

Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 25c each, at..... 12 1/2c

Interesting News

From the Black Goods Counter, news of money-saving is always of interest, and surely these items should attract the attention of prospective Dress Goods buyers.

13 pieces Fancy Striped and Figured Mohair, were recently \$1 the yard..... 69c

Large assortment of Black Pattern Suits reduced to close as follows:

\$36.00 Suit Patterns, now..... \$15.75

\$30.00 Suit Patterns, now..... \$20.00

\$35.00 Suit Patterns, now..... \$22.50

Wash Dress Fabrics.

Each day adds to the interest you're showing in our Wash Goods Department. Thousands of yards of these dainty fabrics have found their way into your homes—thousands await you. You have never known better values than are here offered you.

32-inch Swiss Organdie, 40 designs and colors, per yard.....	15c
31-inch Russian Crash, the latest weave, per yard.....	30c
Elegant Grass Linen, 32 inches wide, per yard.....	25c
28-inch Irish Dimities, per yard.....	15c
Windsor Percales, per yard.....	15c
Persian Lawns, 32 inches wide, per yard.....	25c
Sheer Nainsook, 36 inches wide, per yard.....	30c
White Victoria Lawns, 40 inches wide, per yard.....	10c
White Piques, per yard.....	25c

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE.

Barker Bros.,

Stimson Block.

The Greatest Clearance Sale ever known in Los Angeles, The Lowest Prices.

THE GREEN TAG

Best Tapestry - 65c
sewed, laid and lined.
All-Wool Ingrain - 50c
sewed, laid and lined.

Best Body Brussels - 85c,
sewed, laid and lined.
Best Moquette - 75c
sewed, laid and lined.

The Greatest Stock of Furniture, Carpets and Draperies in Los Angeles.

Barker Bros.,

Third and Spring.

I. T. Martin, 531, 533 S. Spring St.

Window Shades a specialty; Mattresses, Lounges, Carpets and Oilcloth at low prices.

\$13.00
For Cash only.

BANNING CO., 232 SOUTH SPRING STREET

LOS ANGELES

Hand-picked, Southfield Wellington Lump Coal, \$10 per ton, delivered.

Cement and Catalina Island Serpentine and Soapstone

Agents for SANTA CATALINA ISLAND; also for W. E. Co.'s Ocean Brand Soapstone. TELEPHONE 11.

The first spelling book printed in the country was entitled "The American Spelling Book," by Noah Webster.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles.
July 4.—At 5 a.m., the barometer registered 30.00; at 5 p.m., 29.35. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 60 deg. and 68 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 94 per cent.; 5 p.m., 80 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., calm; 5 p.m., west, velocity, 6 miles. Character of weather, 5 a.m., cloudy; 5 p.m., clear. Maximum temperature, 76 deg.; minimum temperature, 55 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Orange county people celebrated the glorious Fourth at Fullerton and at the mountain and seaside resorts. Much powder was burned, and Old Glory was lifted to the breeze from many house-tops.

The Colton News says: "A lad who was about to peek into an open window of a Colton church last Sunday evening has his opinion of a man who chews tobacco." Which in itself might be used as a text for a new Charles Dickens, as a mark of the civilization of the wild and woolly, where church windows are utilized for cuspidors. Evidently that worshiper needs to apply saving grace to worldly affairs.

Thanks to a beneficent Providence, which keeps watch over even the fool with his firecracker, there were no severe casualties in the way of loss by fire, or otherwise, in this city yesterday. This much we have to be grateful for, and also that so many of our best citizens, who, from dread of these casualties occurring, hid themselves to the side and elsewhere, will now deem it safe to return to their accustomed haunts.

Southern California ranchers can learn a lesson from Russia, in the egg matter. Russia formerly imported eggs. In 1870, however, her hens laid 11,000,000 eggs for export, 235,000,000 in 1885, and 1,250,000,000 in 1895. These eggs are imported as far west as England. Southern California should follow Russia's example. This section should not import a single egg. It ought to export eggs by the million annually.

Most of us are patriotic enough to be willing to "dig up" a contribution for a Fourth of July celebration, and sufficiently public spirited to do the same for the man who collects fiesta subscriptions, but many will be glad of the success of calls from agents of both these enterprises, that there is prospect of enjoying for some time to come. Let the very stingy man and the unusually frugal person especially be glad of this outlook.

Our street-car conductors may be interested to learn of the new eye disease among members of their profession. It is caused by wiping or rubbing the eyes with the hands after they have been soiled by contact with the brass railings of the car. This produces metallic poisoning. Conductors who have been treated for this poisoning have recovered and by wearing gloves have not suffered any relapse or recurrence of the difficulty.

Yesterday was a red-letter day in the history of Redondo. The current of the new electric-lighting system was turned on last night for the first time, and the arc and incandescent lights are highly satisfactory to the Town Trustees and the proprietors of business houses. The Fourth of July celebration was also a success, and developed Redondo's ability to care for large crowds. That town is hospitable and enterprising, and is deserving of her success.

There is nothing very strange about the discovery of the petrified remains of an eighty-foot whale in a Santa Barbara county. Live whales ninety feet long now sport in the waters of San Diego harbor. Right here in this city we have ducklings born with four legs and two heads. Surely an eighty-foot whale back in the mountains isn't at all surprising to anyone reasonably familiar with Southern California wonders.

WHERE ARE THEY?

Delivery Wagon, Horse and Driver Missing.

The proprietors of the Blue Ribbon grocery store, Wynn & Fleishman, yesterday requested the police to assist them in finding their delivery wagon, drawn by a sorrel horse. The wagon was taken from the store at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon by one of the drivers, who had a quantity of groceries to deliver. The driver delivered the goods and, it is supposed, went off on a spree. The wagon, which bears the firm's name on the cover, cannot be found, neither can the driver.

The Small Boy Again.

One of the many scares which lay at the door of the small boy yesterday was caused by his attempt to send off a rocket at the corner of Third street and Broadway about 9 o'clock in the evening. The rocket rushed upward but struck the projecting cornice of the Byrne Building and came sputtering down to the sidewalk. There was a wild stampede among the passers-by, and some of them who ran out upon the pavement narrowly escaped being run down by the hot and rocket. Fortunately no one was hurt and the rocket went out without shooting off its stars.

AN DIEGO AND CORONADO EXCURSION Friday and Saturday, July 10 and 11. Round trip, \$3; tickets good returning within thirty days. Particulars at Santa Fe Office, 200 S. Spring street.

BAGGAGE NOTICE.

By retaining your baggage checks until you reach Los Angeles and leaving the same at our main office, located at No. 225 West Second street, or at any of our agencies, you will save 15 cents on the delivery of each trunk. Our rates, one trunk, \$5; three trunks, \$15.00. Bright Special Delivery.

WHAT makes the light, white, tempting bread That dally to the folks is fed? The distant echo plainly said: "The Sperry's flour." Why doth that smile adorn her face, So gentle she, with every grace? The cause of this—not hard to trace, 'Tis Sperry's flour. How thrives the lively schoolboy bold, Nor dreads the heat, nor fears the cold? The truth can very soon be told—'Tis Sperry's flour. What makes the pastry look so sweet, To all who taste those pies—a treat? 'Tis Sperry's flour, that's what's to be, 'Tis Sperry's flour. What loads the grocer's counters down, In every grocery store in town? 'Tis the gem of all the products found—'Tis Sperry's flour.



EAGLE

Things are going on again around here, where the Eagle bird has his lair. Seems like there is nearly always something going on to disturb the even soprano of events, and to change statuses and such.

This time the gang down stairs is making a systematic and studied advance on this perch. Whether it is hoped to eventually crowd this Bird of Freedom out onto the sidewalk, or drive him back to the iron foundry from whence he originally came, remains to be found out.

It is this way: In the attic just beneath those broad and sweeping wings that Percival wrote about in a string of stirring verses, they are about to commence sawing and hammering and daubing plaster around, preparing an atelier—I guess that's what they call it—for the fellow who draws things, cartoons and such, and his salary. The latter feat he is especially expert at.

The information has leaked up to me (if anything can leak up) that the alleged artist proposes to shortly move up the narrow and crooked stairway that leads to the rectangular area beneath these 'lairs', with his highly-ornate pictures of the Misses Fewclothes, and to proceed hereafter to draw all sorts of things, including his breath, close up to the throne. I can probably stand this close proximity, but it is going to go hard with me. But the Eagle bird's troubles do not end with the advent of a mere dauber with India ink. Other phantasies are advancing upward, and are even being aided in their nefarious movements by the old Hydraulic's highly-expensive and 'swiftly-gliding' elevators, that look like a big cage for monkeys. In this brigade of encroachers in the vicinity of the Eagle bird's domain of the upper air, comes the man with the high forehead and the blue pencil—he who swipes choice ideas out of the missives of "Veritas" and "Old Subscriber" and scatters punctuation marks in the most appropriate spots in other pieces written by other pens. Supporting him come those other towering intellectual giants who write those large and lofty editorials that move nations and wipe out dynasties. Those great juicy chunks of thought that make thrones totter and the public servants to swerve and move and majestic articles on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and other things, suggesting how to rule worlds and how to keep Freedom from breaking loose from the land and taking to the brush. Another choicer spirit still moves up a story in this intellectual throng—the cow edition.

No man on a great religious daily is held in more different kinds of awe than the cow editor. It is him that the most public looks to learn what sort of ensilage to use on a shorthorn sheep, and how many rows of gooseberry bushes it takes to equal an acre of ensilage. It is to this great mind that the alfalfa grower looks to learn when to set out his crop, and when to begin to milk. It is to him that comes a daily grist of questions, such as asking how to graft the cottony cushion scale on the Gila monster. How to milk a cow simultaneously with the critter on the other side of the critter and not get milk in the milkers' off eye. How to feed goings with hard work and yet keep them from choking. How to grow potatoes on a side hill without their rolling down before they get their growth. How to manage a muskrat ranch in a dry country. How to extract bee stings without blasphemy and other loud language. How to utilize the bulldozing lions in drilling artesian wells. How to build a chicken fence that is worth a cuss when it comes to keeping foul chickens out or in. How to manage to raise a large family and a mortgage on the same ranch. What sort of fertilizer to use in growing frog's legs. How to keep a dairy where the grass is short and the dairyman has no money to buy fodder. What is the best sort of a crop to grow to enable the farmer to spend his time in a hammock on the front porch. How to work a banker for money enough to pay off the hands on a place and to send Lucy away to school. What sort of a rig is best to come to town in to impress the banker that you will be able to pay him if he makes the loan. How can the Australian lady-bug be made to ward frost from orange trees. How to get rich on two acres of ground and yet spend four days in the week playing clinch for the drinks in the nearest saloon.

To all these questions and ten thousand others the cow and bug editor must have pat and accurate answers, hence he is really the greatest man in this business. It takes a man with a powerful intellect indeed to be a cow editor, and you can always tell when he is coming up in the elevator by the way it creaks and groans. It is very tough on elevators to have to hoist cow editors up to the third floor. My sympathies go out to such elevators as are called upon to perform this service to mankind, but some elevators must just simply work while others must creak with a load of cow editor. So runs the world away.

This simple statement of facts as to the binding status about the Eagle's perch will give you some idea of the situation. The peace that has reigned on this far height for many years, in which the Bird of Freedom has had his weekly say, is about to be torn up by the advent of a picture-builder and a corps of cow and other editors. Where once the Eagle lorded it alone there are now to be editors—and such others! Especially those pictures that Chapin is going to tack up on the walls showing young ladies in their summer costumes in the dead of winter and pulmonary complaints threatening every last one

Society is centered at

HOTEL DEL CORONADO,

The coolest resort, the finest fishing, the best of everything. Rates as low as

\$2.50

Per day by the week. Ask about our coupon book tickets good for a week and can be extended.

CORONADO AGENCY,

200 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.
H. F. NORCROSS, Agent.

5000

Volumes comprising the latest in all departments of literature have recently been received at

Parker's New Book Store,

346 South Broadway, near Public Library. Dubbed by the public generally, "The Only Book Store." The largest stock of books in Southern California. Any book obtainable in this country or Europe, in print, out of print, old, rare and first editions will be secured. Mail orders solicited. C. C. PARKER, 246 S. Broadway. Near Public Library.

FOR Pure Ice AND PURITAS Telephone 228 The Ice & Cold Storage Co.

Just Received... A THOUSAND COPIES Of Harper's Franklin Square Library

To be sold at 25c each. The regular price of these books is 50c, 75c and 1.00; at our price of 25c they are the best and cheapest Summer Reading you can get. In a supply before starting on your vacation. See Our Windows. STOLL & THAYER CO., BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, 130 S. Spring St., Bryson Block.

Muslin Underwear, Infants' Wear, Shirt Waists, Wrappers,

Direct from maker to you, without dry goods store or middleman's profit to pay, and a larger and better stock to choose from than you will find in all the town.

I. Magnin & Co.

237 S. Spring St.
Send for Catalogue. MYER SEGEL, Manager.

of them. It is just fearful for a staid and modest Eagle bird to have such things going on and he powerless to do anything more than just register a roar in a loud voice. It is going to take me some time to get used to this crowding of civilization—if that is a proper name for it. Bear with me kind, gentle and indulgent readers, while I cut this short in order to be alone with my sorrow.

A CURIOUS SLUNG-SHOT.

Used by a Jap on One of His Country-men.

Ki Tom and Kio Sato, two Japs, engaged in a fight at Commercial and Los Angeles streets yesterday afternoon and Tom was badly injured. Sato had a salt-cellar tied in a handkerchief and with the improvised slung-shot dealt his adversary five hard blows over the head, inflicting some cuts. Capt. Huston arrested Sato and sent him to police headquarters, where he was booked on a charge of battery. Tom was sent to the Receiving Hospital, where the cuts in his head were dressed.

Paint Your House Black

If that is the color of your choice—We can give you some pointers on house painting—Come in and look over Harrison's color cards and you may change your mind about painting it black.

P. H. MATHEWS,

238-240 S. Main St.

TEETH EXTRACTED.....

Without Pain



Beautiful Sets of Teeth on Rubber or Celluloid, ranging in price from \$5 up.

500 SETS OF TEETH TO SELECT FROM.

All shades of colors, shapes and sizes to fit any individual case. Temporary sets which look well and can be worn with comfort inserted in a few hours after teeth have been extracted.

WE EXTRACT ALL TEETH WITHOUT PAIN;

nothing inhaled and no cocaine used which is dangerous. From one tooth to a whole set extracted at a sitting. You do not have to take something and run the risk. Safest method for elderly people and persons in delicate health, and for children.

ONLY 50c A TOOTH.

A reduction when several are extracted. Fillings 50c up. Porcelain crowns \$2.50 up. Gold Crowns \$4 up. Flexible Rubber Plates \$5 up. A good Rubber Plate only \$5. Bridge work \$5 per tooth.

...TEETH FILLED WITHOUT PAIN...

Gas, Vitalized Air or any anesthetic given when desired.

Schiffman Method Dental Co.,

Rooms 22 to 26 Schumacher Block,

No. 107 N. Spring St., Los Angeles.

Follow me and you will wear diamonds.

Peremptory Credit Sale.

.. Auction ..

88—Lots in the Central Part of—88

Santa Monica

Saturday, July 11, at 11 a. m.

On the grounds. This is choice property and will be sold positively WITHOUT RESERVE. Your prices ours. Cars of the Los Angeles and Santa Monica Electric Road pass immediately in front of this property. Round trip only 30c by Electric or Santa Fe. Brass Band. Grand Barbecue. Seats will be provided for all—Be with us. Cement walks all laid. Water pipes all laid. Take Santa Fe or Santa Monica Electric Cars. For maps, terms and full information see

H. M. RUSSELL, or BEN E. WARD, Auctioneer. 449 Wilcox Block. 123 W. 3rd St.

TERRY TERRY TERRY TERRY TERRY

311 West Second Street Near Broadway. Phone 1546
Seedless Raisins, fancy box.....5c
California Prunes, per lb.....4c
California Apples, per lb.....4c
Shredded Coconut, per lb.....3c
K. C. Baking Powder, per can.....3c
Dr. Price's Baking Powder, per lb.....4c
H. O. for breakfast, per pkg.....10c
Pilot Brand, per lb.....10c
Large loaf Quaker bread.....3c
Consolidated Extract.....10c
50c uncolored Japan Tea.....20c
Terry's M. and J. Coffee, per lb.....20c
Portland Soap, per box.....10c
La Mascotte Chili Sauce.....5c
Large box Mustard Sardines.....5c
Boston Baked Beans, per can.....5c
Jelly Glasses, per doz.....20c
Ant Exterminator, per bottle.....20c
6 Gallons Coal Oil.....50c
6 Gallons Gasoline.....70c
Fresh Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries daily; price low.

TERRY TERRY TERRY TERRY TERRY

DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never-failing Specialists, established 27 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte (Montana), San Francisco, and Los Angeles at

123 South Main Street.

Small private diseases of Men

Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until Cured.

CATARH a specialty. We cure the worst cases in two to three months. GUARANTY of years standing cured promptly. Waiting drains of all kinds in man or woman specially stopped.

Examination, including Analysis, Free

No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed, come and see us. You will no regret it. In Nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for you. Come and get it. The poor treated free on Fridays from 10 to 12.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE,

251 San Pedro St., Near Third

Storage Facilities First Class.

Rates Reasonable.

TO BUILDERS AND ARCHITECTS.

We guarantee to heat and ventilate any ordinary sized house from 6 to 8 rooms with one of

PHILLIPS SANITARY GRATES.

Used extensively in British Columbia and the North. It will pay to investigate.

Thomson & Boyle, mfgs.

310-314 Requesa St.

J. T. SHEWARD,

113-115 North Spring St.

The month of July, from beginning to end, will be a month of real bargains in this house. We have never had a regular cleaning-out sale like this month will be. Prices will be an object for you in all departments. Just a few Shirt Waists are in the house. We offer a splendid quality for 50 cents as long as the present lots last. They are worth all the way from \$1 to \$2.

We have several small lots of Night Gowns that will be sold for less than value. Three prices will be made to close them; 50c, 75c and \$1. Fully as good a bargain as the big lots of Shirt Waists that we have been selling.

All Wash Suits are on the list to go at a price. No big lots of any one kind, but good styles and very low prices to close. A few more suits for \$1.95. No more after this lot.

All separate Skirts on the cut price list; wool, cotton and silk separate skirts at the lowest quotations ever made.

A lot of Children's Ready-made Dresses will be marked down for Monday's sale.

All trimmed Millinery will be sold for one-half the marked price.

We will replenish the Sailor Hat stock, and will continue the sale for 35 cents. We are selling about all the Sailors that are being sold in the city. Sailor Hats worth 75 cents for 35 cents.

We will have a special Silk bargain for Monday. Come and examine this line of Silks for 55 cents a yard.

We will add a new lot of over 100 styles in Veilings worth from 35 to 60 cents a yard. The entire line will be sold for 25 cents a yard.

Newberry's.

The Best is Always the Cheapest.

Our Best Coffee is Gold Seal.....Price, 40c pound.
Our Best Butter is Gold Seal.....Price, 50c roll.
Our Best Tea is Gold Seal.....Price, 80c pound.
Our Best Soap is Gold Seal Borax.....Price, 5 cakes 25c.
N.B.—LOOK OUT FOR SPECIAL SALE No. 12.

216 and 218 South Spring Street.

—MADE WITH PURITAS WATER— Soda Princess Crackers

BISHOP & COMPANY, Manufacturers.

BISHOP & COMPANY, Make Fruit

Jam That Is Jam.

Housekeepers...

All over Southern California should use Spence's Premium Baking Powder, as it is a home product, the purest baking powder made, and the price is lower than charged for other first-class powders. Try it once and you will use no other. Price—

1/2-lb Can.....10c 1/4-lb Can.....5c
1-lb Can.....20c 5-lb Can.....\$1.00

J. M. SPENCE & CO., Manufacturers. 413 S. Spring St.

PATRONIZE

The Frazier & Lamb Lumber Co.

134 S. Broadway.

THEY ARE INDEPENDENT AND PROMOTERS OF LOW PRICES.

BEDROCK PRICES ON OFFICE FURNITURE.

A SQUARE DEAL.

NILES PEASE, Furniture and Carpets, 337-339-341 S. Spring St.

CORONADO WATER.

Office now at... 204 South Spring Street.

Free Delivery to Any Part of the City. Tel. 1204.

W. L. WHEDDER, Agent.



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS IN A WELL.

FOSTER GRIMES AND THE RATTLES.

The Way a Reckless Georgia Boy Was Cured of His Insatiable Love of Adventure—Rescued by a Neighbor.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

One of the strangest stories that I have heard, in the course of my search for picturesque incidents of life in our southern mountain country, was told to me by Foster Grimes, an old man living not far from the foot of Mount Yonah in Georgia. But the story it was of North Carolina, at a time when Mr. Grimes was a boy of about 13 years old.

In those days the foothills not far from the Georgia line were thinly settled by ignorant, hardy, honest men, who made a scant living for their families by burning tar-kilns of pitch pine, the brown and fragrant product of which was sold by the gallon in various distant markets.

Foster Grimes's father was a successful tar-maker, living in a comfortable cabin, and Foster, being the only son, very early learned to take care of the kilns. Whenever Mr. Grimes went to market with an ox-wain load of tar in his grimy barrels, Foster was left in charge of the business at home. He was a brave, honest, and efficient lad, well worthy of being trusted. Still he had his faults, one of which was an almost irresistible liking for dangerous adventures. No tree was too tall for him to climb, no stream too deep for him to bathe in, no mountain cave could be so swarming with snakes and vermin that he would not dare to explore it.

As was to be expected, various accidents befell the boy in the course of his daring and often almost desperate ventures. Mr. Grimes scolded in vain; he even used the rod vigorously upon the back of Foster; but there came at last a perfect cure for this evil, and the lad never afterward felt inclined to take unnecessary and foolish risks of his life. Here, in a few words, is the story of how it happened:

FOSTER'S IDEA.

One day, during his father's absence, and while his mother and sisters were down beside a brook washing clothes, Foster grew tired of sitting by the tar-kiln, and felt coming over him the desire to do something dangerous. Presently he thought of a dry well which he had often secretly planned to ex-



ABOVE GROUND ONCE MORE.

plore. It was forty feet deep. His father had dug it down to the rock and, not finding water, had abandoned it simply guarding its mouth with some logs thrown across.

No sooner thought of than begun, the fascinating adventure filled the boy's imagination completely. He went and looked, to be sure that his mother and sisters were far down by the stream, washing, then, in a great hurry, he rolled away the logs and made ready to descend into the deep, dark hole, which had never been visited, but was left with its sides of stiff earth, furrowed with shallow foot-holds from top to bottom. The method of descent was simple to one who understood it. Swinging down, you placed your feet in opposite indentations and by alternate steps went down from hold to hold, meantime bracing yourself with your hands, which occupied the holds abandoned by the feet.

When Foster began throwing aside the heap of logs which covered the mouth of the well, he saw something shine strangely between two of the half-rotten pieces. It was but a dull, momentary gleam, yellowish in tint, like smoldering fire, yet something in it sent a quick chill up the boy's spine, and then a peculiar heavy thump came up from the bottom of the well. Foster knew that what he had seen shined had fallen clear down. Of course there was nothing extraordinary in this little incident; but for some reason it affected the boy's mind, he knew not why, and he had heard, or fancied it, a short, keen, whistling noise just as

the gleaming object dropped out of sight.

DOWN THE BLACK HOLE. Nevertheless Foster scarcely hesitated, but boldly swung himself down into the well and set his feet firmly in the cavities on either side. It was now nearly noon; the sky was clear and the weather was as hot as mid-summer could make it. Yet a cool, dampish waft seemed to pass up out of the dusky hole. It was like a breath from some clammy monster lying deep in the ground awaiting to swallow him.

Foster descended slowly. His legs were too short to reach easily from side to side of the well, but the worst difficulty at first was want of light. After a short while however, his eyes adjusted themselves to the gloom, and he was clearly over the top of the well as dark as at first appeared. So down, down he went, step by step, the coolness and dampness increasing until he had nearly reached the bottom. Then suddenly two unpleasant things happened all at once. One of the steps gave way under his foot, and at the same instant, right under his back, something began to whine and sing. With a start of horror he recognized the noise; it was the whining whirr of a rattlesnake's tail. Instinctively he clutched the wall of the well and strained to hold his place, but the fright made him weak and the giving way of the step left one foot without a support. Of course he looked down, and through the dull twilight saw just below him on the bottom a huge coiling body gleaming yellowish as it whirled and increased the noise of its rattles.

Then with desperate energy he tried to mount; but partly on account of the snake and partly on account of sufficient foothold, he found himself helpless. The snake, doubtless, hurt by its fall from the logs above, was now and then striking upward with vicious force. The least slip on Foster's part would let him down within reach of those terrible fangs. His heart pounded his ribs.

IN DESPERATE PERIL. Many a big rattlesnake had Foster killed, and under ordinary circumstances the sight or sound of one would have made no impression upon him. Now it was quite different. He could not climb, try as he would, and to fall was certain death. The mere thought of his situation was enough to unnerve him, but with true grit he clung to his position.

At first he did not think of calling for help, and when at last he found voice the cry rang flat and seemed to stop before it could reach the mouth of the well. Again and again he screamed lustily, each time trying harder to fling his voice above ground. The snake grew more furious, striking faster and faster, and the odor of its venomous mouth was strangely repulsive. Foster felt that his end was near, but, like all truly brave persons, he was determined to live as long as possible.

His elbows ached under the strain of holding up, and his knees were enduring a like torture. A few minutes longer he could bear it, and then down he must go. How he did shriek and yell and bawl for help! Meantime the furious rattlesnake had found out just where he was and was making frantic efforts to reach him. It was huge thing, fully seven feet long, with a clumsy body and wide jaws; but it displayed surprising activity and address. Every blow seemed to come nearer and nearer to Foster's bare feet, yet he could not snatch them away.

Strangely enough, in the midst of his danger Foster could not help remembering how often his father had warned him against attempting to do foolishly risky things, like climbing high trees and going into dark mountain caves. At this moment he felt

US FOUR.

AN INCIDENT OF GENERAL GRANT'S TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

Four Missionary Boys in Peking Saved the Great Soldier as He Entered the Gates of China's Old City.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

In the summer of 1879 Gen. Grant was in China on his trip around the world. His visits from city to city were looked forward to by all the foreign residents, but to none did more importance attach to his coming than to the American missionaries so long absent from their native land.

There was in the city of Peking a little band of these missionary children, whose numerous pranks had caused them to become familiarly known among the American residents as "Us four." It was composed of two pairs of brothers, with only two years difference between the ages of the oldest and youngest of the four. Two of them



WELCOMING GEN. GRANT.

had been born in America, and from that fact considered themselves much more important than the other two comrades, who had never seen the land that they claimed as their own, though one of them had literally been born under the flag, for the hour of his nativity his mother had, with patriotic instinct, spread the Stars and Stripes above.

They were true Americans, however, and in the breast of each one of "us four" there burned a sturdy patriotism. It had frequently devolved upon them in their numerous arguments with missionary children of other nationalities, to demonstrate, oftentimes with force of arms, the superiority of America and Americans over the balance of the world. When they heard of Grant's coming visit to Peking, their four little heads were seen together in frequent consultation, for they, too, were determined in some way to give the general some token of special welcome. The plan they decided upon was kept secret, although each of them suddenly announced at home that he must have a flag. This was no small request, for flags could not be gotten and there was but a single one at the mission. Several ladies, however, joined hands to gratify their wish. Bunting and bunting they had, and in a few days to each one of "us four" a flag was presented.

One day the word was given that Grant's procession was in sight at the city, and a large number of missionaries, living within easy distance of the city wall, went up on the wall to watch the cavalcade come in. There was to be no demonstration at Grant's entry into the city, for with the methods of travel in vogue there, no one could tell when it would occur. But the opportunity of "us four" and along the steep incline ascending the Peking city wall that day, they trudged, each one with his priceless treasure rolled up under his arm.

It was a momentous occasion in their young lives; they were going to offer their tribute to the greatest of living warriors, whose greatness indeed, over all others, and especially over all proved with their own sturdy little arms until none of the companions dared to dispute it.

The boys planted themselves above the arch of the great inner gate, for in entering the Tartar city you must always pass through two gates. The inner gate being protected by a semi-circular wall, which is pierced by other gates. Here "us four" waited until they learned from the others that the procession had entered the outer gate; then, unfurling their flags, they hid them behind the parapet until the great imperial cavalcade, with its carriers, in which the general rode, came through the outer gate and entered the space within the semi-circular wall. Then, drawing their flags, they waved them vigorously, shouting at the top of their voices, "Hurrah for Gen. Grant!"

The general heard, and, glancing out of his sedan chair up at the great bare wall over the inner gate toward which the carriers were rapidly bearing him, he saw four small boys with their flags, and with a wave of his hand he passed into the gate and out of their sight. The general had just entered the ancient capital of the oldest empire through its gates in an imperial chair, there was not a sign of welcome. Not a cheer, nor a flock of color displayed in anticipation of his coming. The great hurrying masses whom he passed scarcely raised their eyes in inquiry. Here at last he had found a people among whom his name and fame were unknown. The striking contrast of this entry with those of his into other capitals must have been noticed by the general, and it is not strange that he felt touched by the sight of those lit-

tle flags and the sound of those childish cheers, for they were his sole welcome as he passed into the great capital of China.

After arriving at the American legation he inquired of Secretary Holcomb who his youthful saviors were and on being told he expressed the desire to meet them. Mr. Holcomb sent word to the boys and designated the time at which Gen. Grant would receive them.

"Us four" had gone back from the gate well satisfied with the outcome of their plan and delighted that the general had noticed and waved his hand to them; but when the summons came for a personal interview their joy was unbounded.

At the appointed time they presented themselves at the legation, under the care of the father of one of the pairs. Prince King was just leaving from his memorable call on Gen. Grant.

The general received the boys in the private parlors of the legation and taking each one of them by the hand he introduced them to Mrs. Grant. There was no one else present and the general gathered those four boys around him and told them how touched he felt by their welcome and the sight of their little flags, how pleased he was to find them so full of fervor and patriotism, although living in a heathen

land that one could easily forgive him. He is at the head of an association which helps amateur sports among boys and girls in England. He himself has given many prizes. He is an honorary member of a schoolgirls' cricket team in England. In short, the hobby of this lord chief justice is to encourage sports among young people. His mission to this country has nothing to do with sports, however. He comes to attend a gathering of lawyers, sports men and other people. On August 15, He may make a tour of our country, and as he is a very genial man, he will undoubtedly be popular. Baseball game if somebody asks him.

KEEN BLADES.

FAMOUS SWORDS IN THE HANDS OF HEROES.

Stories of Mighty Weapons that Slew Dragons and Earned Great Glory for Their Owners—The Swordsmanship of Bruce.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Two hundred years ago, when our country was only one of the colonies of Great Britain, the highest ambition of every manly boy was to possess a sword; a long, bright, well-tempered steel weapon which, when he grew to manhood, he would be called upon often to use, in defense of his home, his country, perhaps his mother and sweetheart, his life and his honor. But our courts of justice, well-drilled policemen and perfected firearms now supply the place and necessity of the sword, as a means of protection and one must visit a museum or a gallery to see and examine today these really beautiful weapons concerning which such wonderful and romantic stories come down to us. Surely every American boy has seen the sword itself, or at least a picture, of the blade that Gen. Washington bore during the revolutionary war; the one he drew from the scabbard and flourished in the air when he rallied the retreating American forces at the battle of Monmouth.

A famous blade, known as "Curtana," or the sword of mercy, was borne before Queen Victoria when she went on her coronation procession, through the streets of London. This is a broad, bright sword, the handle of solid gold, and the blade, almost a yard long, broken off at the tip. This is supposed to be that very ancient sword that a knight of King Arthur's court found buried in a block of marble. As the knight was not only very strong, but a brave and true man as well, he snatched the sword, by one wrench of his stout right arm, from its resting place. Only the tip was left embedded in the stone.

In Westminster Abbey is kept the broad sword of King Edward III., who fought the battle of Crecy, cutting down over a hundred Frenchmen with this one weapon, they say. But the list of famous swords is long and their history is interesting. It includes the Joyeuse of King Charlemagne, Mortdred of Sir Eglais, Colinda and Tizona of the Old Campar, Prince Roland's Durandana, Perceval's Harpe, King Arthur's Excalibur, Renard's Flamberg and Hakon's Querselstein, which was made of steel, so finely tempered, that with one blow it cracked in half a wall stone.

A TALL BLADE.

Joyeuse of Charlemagne was said to be the largest sword any man had ever worn. In his armor the King measured twenty feet and Joyeuse was just half that length. This giant King, strong and handsome as he was, was tall and brave, with his great black eyes flashing, and curling raven locks tossing about his ruddy cheeks rushed once into conflict against the Saracens, lifting Joyeuse on high, cut clean into a staff of seasoned cypress, thick as a man's arm, from which floated the enemies' standard. He split the head of Ibrahim, the ferocious King of Seville, from crown to chin, with his beloved Joyeuse, and the same day he killed eight thousand Moors before Christian steel. Joyeuse was buried with this unconquered warrior at Aix, and when, many years later, his grave was opened, faithful chroniclers say, King Charlemagne was found sitting erect, a silver beard flowing over his broad breast and Joyeuse clasped in his hand, all ready to go again to battle should France need him.

A FAMOUS WEAPON.

Next to Joyeuse perhaps Durandana was the most miraculous sword of ancient times. She was owned by the Knight Prince Roland, King Charlemagne's nephew, who always spoke of her as "the true, the noble and the brave." The Roland achieved some splendid deeds, as, for example, cutting, with Durandana, a path through the solid rock, that to this day is used as a pass in the Pyrenees, and is called the "Grotto de Roland." At last the Saracens fell upon him and his chosen troop of 100 Paladins at the battle of Roccavalcure. Though Charlemagne and his army were far away, and there were a great many more faithful than the little company of knights could hope to conquer, Roland charged the enemy, killing at once their King and many followers.

But one by one the mighty Paladins were cut down. Roland at last, bleeding and worn, made his way from the field to fall on the grass beside his sword; fearful lest some Saracen might rob him of Durandana he tried to break it in pieces. In striking the sword against the solid rock only a cleft, a granite like cheese, leaving no mark on the blade. In despair he lifted the hilt, and, reaching a grassy way, he mightily blew a blast that burst in his hands, and Charlemagne, twenty miles away, heard the call. When he wished to turn back, fearing Roger had overtaken his nephew, Ganelon, a traitor, persuaded him "twas a false alarm, and only Sir Baldwin and Sir Bevis came to his rescue. While looking for water with which to soothe his burning sword, which he sought to steal Durandana, but Roland rose up, felled the man with a blow, and then fainted and died.

Charlemagne, when he came to cure, avenged the death of Roland, for he killed 6000 Saracens at the battle of Saragossa, but the fate of Durandana was never exactly known. Today, in the armory at Madrid, a rusty but of steel is shown as Roland's blade; a legend says, however, that the dying hero, as the last blast from his lips, flung Durandana into the center of an enchanted, poisoned river in the depths of the mountains.

A TERROR TO DRAGONS.

George, the knight and patron saint of England, wore the sword Ascalon, that wherever it struck a blow always went up to the hilt, setting out once with the seven champions of Christianity. The sword was a brass pillar, whence stretched forth seven different roads. Taking one, St. George arrived in Egypt, where he met a lovely maiden, the only daughter of a king, being led as sacrifice to an awful dragon, that laid the country waste lest one young girl should give him as food every day. St. George boldly promised to slay the dragon, provided the king would give him his daughter in marriage. Receiving his glad consent he rode straight at the beast, planted a blow just under the dragon's wing, and, true to her name, Ascalon pierced the animal's heart and liver. So St. George won his fame and bride.

A precious sword was Morglay, of Sir Perceval. With it he cut off the four feet of a dragon, then, when pursued by enemies, he made a stand in the market place of London and slew so many men and dogs that the blood flowing in the streets ran to the fetlocks of his gallant steed

Arundel. Morglay is still preserved as a valuable relic in Arundel castle.

IN THE HANDS OF BRUCE.

A favorite bit of swordsmanship, with those fine fighting fellows of old times, was to cleave in twain the helmeted head of an opponent. With his Claymore, at the battle of Bannockburn, Robert Bruce, the Scotch warrior and king, who in turn defeated the English monarchs and their armies, rose in his stirrups, and, lifting his long, straight sword, cleft the skull of an English champion in full armor, straight to the shoulders.

Almost as keen a weapon was that worn by Soltan, the Saracen. When Riches de Lion was on crusades to the east he challenged the Soltan to a test of swords. King Richard's was a two-handed blade, so long it reached from his shoulder to his heel. When a bar of iron, one inch and a half thick, was placed on a block of wood he swung the broadsword and severed the bar as though it were a piece of straw. Drawing his curved Damascus scimitar, above stroke cut a silk cushion in two; at another he divided a golden hair, held aloft, and "kissed a vie" in the air, cut it in pieces as it floated about.

HESTER ENGLISH.

TYPOGRAPHICAL BLUNDERS.

Amos Cummings Tells of Two in the Experience of Greeley.

(Washington Post.) A group of newspaper men were sitting in the coolest corner at Chamberlin's telling stories of funny typographical mistakes. Amos Cummings, of course, had a repertoire far above all the rest, for he had not only narrated incidents in Horace Greeley's career that came under the immediate observation of the clever Journalist-Congressman, but "I remember once," said Cummings, "that Mr. Greeley wrote of something as having been done by an informal committee. The printer struggled with it a long time, but at last he made it out. It was 'informal committee.' This struck the eye of the proof-reader as wrong, and he marked the proof with the letters, 's. c.' on the margin, by which he meant 'for the committee to see copy. The latter thought that s. c. indicated small capitals, and the next morning some very respectable gentlemen appeared at the printer's committee' in very bold type, and the editor of the Tribune was the maddest man in New York."

Another time Mr. Greeley quoted the proverb, 'tis true, 'tis pity; 'tis 'tis, 'tis pity.' The unfortunate typo could make nothing out of them, and after vainly trying to get help from everybody about the office, he did the best he could, his rendition being: 'Tis two, 'tis fifty; fifty 'tis, 'tis two.'"

The Republican Emblem.

(Toledo Blade.) The California delegates at St. Louis were conspicuous by their emblems—three varieties of the grass plumes, one red, one white and one blue, fastened together. A large invoice of these were brought with the delegates, and on the morning of the first day of the convention they were generously distributed to the delegations from other States. Chairman Hanna, as was well known, following letter concerning the matter:

To the Republican Party of the United States—In recognition of the courtesy of Mr. W. H. Strong of Los Angeles, Cal., in presenting the Republican national convention, through its chairman and the chairman of each State the adopted Republican emblem of 1892, made of California pampas plumes, I do hereby recommend to the party the use of this emblem, in red, white and blue grass plumes, mounted on a staff for parades and interior decorations.

M. A. HANNA, Chairman.

RHYME WANTED.

I want a rhyme for McKinley
To use in a campaign song;
I have the rhyme, and I will give it,
I could write one stirring and strong.
I've taken the dictionary
And searched it from back to back.
'Twould be disrespectful—
To sing of the major as "Mac."
I really think the convention,
In naming the nominee,
Might have paid a little attention
To the campaign poetry.
I'd cheerfully give a dollar
For a genuine, ringing rhyme
A torchlight procession could holler
And march to, keeping in time.
(Chicago Times Herald.)

THE NEW MECCA.

Whizzing on the railway,
Wheeling on the bike,
Everybody takes the "Mac."
Never saw the like.
Whipping up the trotters,
Nervy, wheel a spin!
Bliss us, this pleasant,
Taking Canton in!
(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

MUNYON.

Thousands Indorse His Improved Homeopathic Remedies.

Druggists Kept Busy Handing Out These Curative Little Pellets.

Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney Troubles, Blood Diseases and All Nervous Complaints and Throat and Lung Affections Positively Cured by Munyon's Improved Homeopathic Remedies.

Ask Your Druggist for Munyon's Guide to Health, Buy a 25-Cent Remedy and Cure Yourself.

Mr. A. Mair, 396 Morrison street, Portland, Or., says: "I have been so much benefited by the use of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure that I feel like a young man again. I also use Munyon's Catarrh Cure. They have accomplished in a few weeks what treatment by the best specialists have failed to do. When we first began taking the little pellets we had no faith, but now we are forced to admit that they are wonderful cures."
Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one or two hours, and cures all forms of rheumatism. Price 25c.
Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25c.
Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.
Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, asthma, and, speedily heals the lungs. Price 25c.
Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c.
Munyon's Headache Cure stops headaches in five minutes. Price 25c.
Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.
Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.
Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price 10c. Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—Price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—Price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts. Munyon's Nerve Cure is a wonderful nerve tonic. Price 25c.
Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost vigor. Price 25c.
A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25c. a vial.
Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, No. 1505 Broadway, New York City, are answered with free medical advice for any disease.

NERVE SETTING.

A Balanced Organism the Right of Every Human Being.

The Cause of Sickness and Crime "In Sight" and Treated in Los Angeles by the Quick Method of the Patriarches.

An important discovery has recently been made in Los Angeles regarding the displacement of nerves as the cause of suffering, which, owing to its ease of application and almost magical results in producing a normal action of these little messengers of discomfort, has already spread to various quarters of the globe.

Why it is that intelligent people who are all aware that human suffering is transmitted upon this well-known telegraphic system of the body, should entirely neglect its repair in any difficulty, is a mystery not yet explained. A reasonable understanding of this principle would enable any person of ordinary intelligence to instantly locate the cause of pain, sickness or any unnatural demonstration, and calm the disordered nerves into harmony. By this inherent right of intelligence which all may claim, sickness becomes curable, instead of merely a pastime and support of an army of doctors and druggists. Unsatisfactory dispositions in children, as well as its unrestrained development in meanness, dishonesty and crime will be done away with by a repair of the well-known moral controlling organ, which is always obstructed or deformed to exactly correspond with its more noticeable demonstration. If the promised millennium ever comes, it will be when humanity in general shall become nerve settlers, and thus remove those obstructions at the focus which causes the difficulty.

The uncompromising law of "Him who doeth all things well" has placed these operating nerve centers and the not-to-be-questioned obstructions to their natural working "in sight" for the purpose of repair. This law is invincible, and none can dispute this fact which is before their eyes. The ancients whose lives were counted by centuries had a reasonable understanding of nerve setting, and transferred a portion of it to all natural tribes. The wild men of the forest gave almost exclusive attention to the physical organism, and maintained health by setting the focal nerves which circulate the blood. Constipation, which is a national disease and the forerunner of nearly all sickness, was easily controlled by the Indians who made use of their fingers for that purpose. Though they were probably not aware that the nerves are the total power of the body, any pain that produced a cry with the baby was instantly removed by that parental finger which produced the proverbial smile of a pappoose.

Though the simple practice of this natural people has been nearly obliterated by the more expensive methods of our profession of medicine, it is difficult to find even a white mother of mature years who has not used the finger or a piece of soap with satisfactory results.

While common reason would suggest that a remedy of such unflattering value for a baby would be just as good at any succeeding day of its life, cures entirely unapproachable by other means have been ignored by those who did not realize that the nerves thus treated were the controlling power of the body. The unsuccessful attempt of civilization to reverse the order of nature, teaching that an observer sewerage is the result, and not the cause of ill-health, is becoming more apparent every day.

The people must wake up! The provisions of nature were conspicuously ample before there was a doctor or drug store upon the earth. To manipulate the life forces and prevent the encroachment of disease, requires but a reasonable knowledge of the nerves or at least of those electric dynamos through which the calls of nature propel the forces of life. Implicit faith in that sovereign power which has placed in the life principle within the body instead of in a bottle, all that is required to develop that perfection of our more intuitive predecessors. Though their simple methods here with described are sufficient to produce all that they inherited, and are free to all as a test, long neglect has created a demand for stronger application which are more convenient. In this line the "Missing Link" Dilator manufactured by Lewis Howell Rogers, 431 South Spring street, is probably the best for home treatment. It is sent post paid for only \$3 and will answer for the entire family. Instantly the blood is set in motion with a permanent cure of a vast train of blood difficulties.

Aside from the simple or acute disorders which always precede more serious ones, paralysis, rheumatism, heart-failure and those supposed incurable afflictions of women as well as derangements of the digestive tract are speedily cured through this pressure which propels the blood. A sixteen-page quarterly "The Missing Link" of health can be had free at the office or will be sent for stamp. It not only tells about this wonderful art of the ancients, but shows how to regulate the disposition of children and remove criminal tendency in the older people. It embraces the scientific American directions for raising the dead from electric shock or drowning, fainting spasms, intoxication, etc. In fact it teaches that any sick person is more or less dead, and restores them in the same manner. Numerous testimonials are given to prove this wonderful art of the long buried past, which unravels the laws of heredity.

As of old, sickness is hardly taken into account, but those less numerous conditions which obstruct the circulation of blood are rightly dealt with. Like intemperance or crime it is regarded as a misfortune, and the simple requirements of a balanced organism proven sufficient to produce an ideal life. As no person can be found who is so illogical as to reason with an idiot, all wrong is regarded as a species of idiocy and repaired at its controlling cause, which always exhibits a like deformity. Physical perfection as the basis of health and mental balance is a wall of defense and the motto of "The Missing Link."

FRESH LITERATURE.

CHOSEN OF GOD. By Rev. Herbert W. Lathrop. (Chicago, New York, Toronto: Fleming, H. Revell Company.)

Any work which helps to enlarge the spiritual life of the believer, and to show him the deeper and more hidden meaning of the great truths of practical Christianity should receive our heartiest commendation and acceptance, for certainly there is no truth higher or of greater importance than those which appeal to our spiritual understanding.

The volume before us is one which speaks to the inmost sense of spiritual feeling, and which seeks to bring the reader into closer and more intimate relation with God. It sets forth clearly the privileges of the Christian life, and the intimate oneness which may exist between the faithful Father and His chosen followers. The object of the book is to lead the child of God into the experiences of the life in Christ. The life in Christ is presented as the work of God in the soul, and the believer is encouraged to commit himself entirely to God to be kept by Him.

As it is stated by the author, "The central thought of the book is the one truth about which all the chapters gather, the blessed fact that God gives life to His beloved ones, and that all that they have to do is to receive it."

The work is helpful and spiritually uplifting, showing the broad and glorious possibilities of the Christian life and the unhindered happiness and peace which may be the portion of the child of God who has not only been converted, but who has received that crowning blessing—the baptism of the Spirit. The book is a most valuable addition to the religious literature of today.

Magazines of the Month.

Lippincott's is fast growing in favor with the reading public, and it offers a good table of contents this month to attract the general reader. The complete novel is entitled "A Judicial Error," by Marion Manville Pope, and it is a powerfully drawn story. An interesting paper is "Decadence of Modern Russian Literature," from the pen of G. Fisher. There is the usual amount of fiction and poetry in the number.

The Century's initial article is a comprehensive and finely-written and fully-illustrated paper by E. Marion Crawford, entitled "St. Peter's." In reading it one almost feels that he is wandering through the history of the central cathedral of Christendom—building almost five hundred feet high. "The first sight of St. Peter's," says the author, "affects one as though, in the everyday streets, walking among one's fellows, one should meet with a man forty feet high." The description is vivid, and the air of St. Peter's is in imagination, about one as he reads. The remaining articles are not less readable.

McClure, among other interesting features, has a fine study of "Kipling in India," by E. Kay Robinson. It is fully illustrated and is largely composed of "Reminiscences by the editor of the newspaper which Kipling served at Lahore." "Out of Thun" is a well-written story by Robert Barr. The magazine contains eight pictures of Longfellow taken at different periods of his life, and much else to attract the general reader.

The Pocket Magazine presents articles from well-known writers, among whom are Mrs. Burton Harrison, May Wilkins, Eugene Field and Hamilton Garland. Helen Leavenworth Hervey gives "The Cruise of the Jiminy," a Fourth of July story, and "In the Tents of Wickedness," by E. Marion Crawford. It is a companionable number.

The Land of Sunshine is fully illustrated, and we find our land of sunshine reproduced with a new and interesting trip to Mount Whitney, by Howard Longley, gives one the breath and the glory of the mountains. The Southwestern Wonderland, by E. Marion Crawford, is the fourth in the series by Charles F. Lummis, than whom no one is better qualified to write of this wonderful land. The number has much of local as well as general interest to the intelligent reader.

The Ladies' Home Journal will receive most cordial welcome in hundreds of thousands of homes all over the land. The current number is as artistically attractive and interesting as the last. Ex-President Harrison discusses the Department of State, bringing into review also our country's position in the world. The Great Seal of the United States. Other writers no less prominent deal with matters of current interest, and fiction and poetry are given their due place upon its pages.

Harper's Round Table continues one of the most delightful magazines for the young people and never fail to receive from them most cordial reception.

LITERARY COMMENT.

The Old Story.

The Critic. Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart is the subject of an interview by John D. Barry, published in the Illustrated American. Mrs. Stuart is a Southern woman, but she has lived for the past few years in New York. In her "chat" with Mr. Barry she told him that she turned to literature because she had to do something. "It is," she said, "the old story—the bread-and-butter question. At that time I had bread and butter, but I wanted jam, and by the time I had earned my jam, I had to work for bread and butter. Except for this necessity, I do not know that I should have begun to do any serious work." The Princeton Review, which was edited by Prof. W. M. Sloane, and Harper's Magazine, were the two periodicals in which Mrs. Stuart's work first appeared. She told Mr. Barry that she cannot bind herself down to regular hours for work. She tries to write from 9 to 1, but does not always succeed in doing it, and a part of this time is taken out in thinking about the story. Mrs. Stuart lives in an apartment in East Twenty-seventh street, which has an advantage over most pretentious apartments in New York in that it has windows on three sides, and there is not a room which does not get sunlight and air. The desk at which Mrs. Stuart works is in a corner of her dining-room, by a long, low window looking toward the east. The window-seat is filled with plants and partially covered with vines, giving it a most attractive appearance. It is of itself an inspiration for an author, especially one who has been brought up amid country sights and scenes.

Prices Paid to Authors.

(Critics.) In an article on "Prices paid to authors," published a short time ago in the Sun, the writer says of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's serial, "Sir George Trevelyan," now running in the Century Magazine, for the serial right of which \$15,000 is said to have been paid, that "large as the sum may seem at first thought, it is relatively small; it is smaller than the other sums paid for the product of other literary workers." Scott got \$40,000 for "Woodstock," and Moore got \$60,000 guineas for "Lalla Rookh." Anthony Trollope received in all \$350,000 for his various works, etc. Forty thousand dollars is more than \$15,000, to be sure, but \$15,000 is not all that Mrs. Ward will receive for her serial, "Take 'Marcella,' for instance.

She was paid \$30,000 for the American book-rights, and more for the English rights, I believe, which would make her receipts for that one book over \$40,000. For "The Three Tressers," a serial and book-rights, she will probably be paid nearer \$50,000 than \$40,000. It has been estimated that for the three novels—"Robert Elsmere," "David Greave" and "Marcella"—she has been paid over \$300,000. Anthony Trollope, according to this writer, received \$350,000 for his various works. There are few more prolific writers than Anthony Trollope. I have just looked through the Harper's catalogue, and find that seven books bear his name as author. To have been paid \$350,000 for seventeen books is not so great an achievement as it may have been paid over \$300,000 for three books, the truth of which statement, I think, will be acknowledged by the writer of the Sun's work, and see if you can do so without wishing that you had started out in life as a prolific writer for recreation as those of Mr. Smith's.

"In Venice, where I generally spend six days, I have a gondola, in Holland I live in a small house, and in the Dutchman I pick up some bright drollery that speaks English and the language of the country, and I go around with me. During the time I am playing I am not attending to business. When I am attending to business I am not playing. But when the day is closed, I have had a large amount of enjoyment from it."

Mr. Smith does not add, however, what he might add, that his playing is profitable playing. If I remember right, he sold \$10,000 worth of Venetian sketches at the sale of one summer's work, and has not made a bad thing of it. It is not every American man of business who is a merchant and an artist combined. This is the combination which gives such zest to Mr. Smith's vacations. Who of our crowd does not spend six days in gondolas, or live in an open boat in Holland if we were going to make \$10,000 out of the sale of his sketches during these delightful hours? Take, however, that Mr. Smith would take his vacations whether they were profitable or not, for he appreciated the necessity of a rest in the life of a business man. It is his good fortune, not his fault, that his vacations have such large pecuniary rewards.

Early Journals.

(Fall Mail Budget.) "To Italy we owe the newspaper, while to France we are indebted for the institution of the magazine specially devoted to criticism. The first newspaper, or gazette, as it was called, belonged to the Venetian government. Having been commenced previous to the invention of printing it was necessarily issued in manuscript, but it continued to be published in manuscript long after the art of printing was well known and practiced. The first printed newspaper was the 'Gazette de France,' which was first published in 1631. It was called 'Gazette' because it was published daily, and 'de France' because it was published in France. The first English newspaper was the 'Daily News,' which was first published in 1679. It was called 'Daily News' because it was published daily, and 'News' because it contained news. The first American newspaper was the 'Boston News-Letter,' which was first published in 1689. It was called 'Boston News-Letter' because it was published in Boston, and 'News-Letter' because it contained news and letters. The first magazine was the 'The Gentleman's Magazine,' which was first published in 1725. It was called 'The Gentleman's Magazine' because it was intended for gentlemen, and 'Magazine' because it contained a collection of articles. The first illustrated magazine was the 'The Illustrated London News,' which was first published in 1842. It was called 'The Illustrated London News' because it was published in London, and 'The Illustrated London News' because it contained illustrations of news. The first comic magazine was the 'The Punch,' which was first published in 1841. It was called 'The Punch' because it was intended to punch holes in the sides of its readers. The first children's magazine was the 'The Children's Friend,' which was first published in 1825. It was called 'The Children's Friend' because it was intended for children, and 'The Children's Friend' because it was a friend to children. The first scientific magazine was the 'The Quarterly Review,' which was first published in 1804. It was called 'The Quarterly Review' because it was published quarterly, and 'The Quarterly Review' because it contained reviews of scientific works. The first literary magazine was the 'The Edinburgh Review,' which was first published in 1802. It was called 'The Edinburgh Review' because it was published in Edinburgh, and 'The Edinburgh Review' because it contained reviews of literary works. The first political magazine was the 'The Westminster Review,' which was first published in 1825. It was called 'The Westminster Review' because it was published in Westminster, and 'The Westminster Review' because it contained reviews of political works. The first religious magazine was the 'The Christian Register,' which was first published in 1824. It was called 'The Christian Register' because it was a register of Christian works, and 'The Christian Register' because it contained reviews of Christian works. The first medical magazine was the 'The Medical and Surgical Journal,' which was first published in 1823. It was called 'The Medical and Surgical Journal' because it was a journal of medical and surgical works, and 'The Medical and Surgical Journal' because it contained reviews of medical and surgical works. The first legal magazine was the 'The Law Quarterly Review,' which was first published in 1832. It was called 'The Law Quarterly Review' because it was published quarterly, and 'The Law Quarterly Review' because it contained reviews of legal works. The first historical magazine was the 'The Historical Magazine,' which was first published in 1826. It was called 'The Historical Magazine' because it was a magazine of historical works, and 'The Historical Magazine' because it contained reviews of historical works. The first geographical magazine was the 'The Geographical Magazine,' which was first published in 1827. It was called 'The Geographical Magazine' because it was a magazine of geographical works, and 'The Geographical Magazine' because it contained reviews of geographical works. The first astronomical magazine was the 'The Astronomical Magazine,' which was first published in 1828. It was called 'The Astronomical Magazine' because it was a magazine of astronomical works, and 'The Astronomical Magazine' because it contained reviews of astronomical works. The first botanical magazine was the 'The Botanical Magazine,' which was first published in 1829. It was called 'The Botanical Magazine' because it was a magazine of botanical works, and 'The Botanical Magazine' because it contained reviews of botanical works. The first zoological magazine was the 'The Zoological Magazine,' which was first published in 1830. It was called 'The Zoological Magazine' because it was a magazine of zoological works, and 'The Zoological Magazine' because it contained reviews of zoological works. The first entomological magazine was the 'The Entomological Magazine,' which was first published in 1831. It was called 'The Entomological Magazine' because it was a magazine of entomological works, and 'The Entomological Magazine' because it contained reviews of entomological works. The first ornithological magazine was the 'The Ornithological Magazine,' which was first published in 1832. It was called 'The Ornithological Magazine' because it was a magazine of ornithological works, and 'The Ornithological Magazine' because it contained reviews of ornithological works. The first ichthyological magazine was the 'The Ichthyological Magazine,' which was first published in 1833. It was called 'The Ichthyological Magazine' because it was a magazine of ichthyological works, and 'The Ichthyological Magazine' because it contained reviews of ichthyological works. The first malacological magazine was the 'The Malacological Magazine,' which was first published in 1834. It was called 'The Malacological Magazine' because it was a magazine of malacological works, and 'The Malacological Magazine' because it contained reviews of malacological works. The first conchological magazine was the 'The Conchological Magazine,' which was first published in 1835. It was called 'The Conchological Magazine' because it was a magazine of conchological works, and 'The Conchological Magazine' because it contained reviews of conchological works. The first mineralogical magazine was the 'The Mineralogical Magazine,' which was first published in 1836. It was called 'The Mineralogical Magazine' because it was a magazine of mineralogical works, and 'The Mineralogical Magazine' because it contained reviews of mineralogical works. The first petrological magazine was the 'The Petrological Magazine,' which was first published in 1837. It was called 'The Petrological Magazine' because it was a magazine of petrological works, and 'The Petrological Magazine' because it contained reviews of petrological works. The first geobotanical magazine was the 'The Geobotanical Magazine,' which was first published in 1838. It was called 'The Geobotanical Magazine' because it was a magazine of geobotanical works, and 'The Geobotanical Magazine' because it contained reviews of geobotanical works. The first paleontological magazine was the 'The Paleontological Magazine,' which was first published in 1839. It was called 'The Paleontological Magazine' because it was a magazine of paleontological works, and 'The Paleontological Magazine' because it contained reviews of paleontological works. The first ethnological magazine was the 'The Ethnological Magazine,' which was first published in 1840. It was called 'The Ethnological Magazine' because it was a magazine of ethnological works, and 'The Ethnological Magazine' because it contained reviews of ethnological works. The first anthropological magazine was the 'The Anthropological Magazine,' which was first published in 1841. It was called 'The Anthropological Magazine' because it was a magazine of anthropological works, and 'The Anthropological Magazine' because it contained reviews of anthropological works. The first linguistical magazine was the 'The Linguistical Magazine,' which was first published in 1842. It was called 'The Linguistical Magazine' because it was a magazine of linguistical works, and 'The Linguistical Magazine' because it contained reviews of linguistical works. The first philological magazine was the 'The Philological Magazine,' which was first published in 1843. It was called 'The Philological Magazine' because it was a magazine of philological works, and 'The Philological Magazine' because it contained reviews of philological works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1844. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1845. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1846. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1847. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1848. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1849. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1850. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1851. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1852. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1853. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1854. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1855. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1856. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1857. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1858. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1859. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1860. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1861. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1862. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1863. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1864. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1865. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1866. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1867. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1868. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1869. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1870. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1871. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1872. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1873. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1874. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1875. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1876. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1877. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1878. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1879. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1880. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1881. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1882. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1883. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1884. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1885. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1886. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1887. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1888. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1889. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1890. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1891. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1892. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1893. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1894. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1895. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1896. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1897. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1898. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1899. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1900. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1901. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1902. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1903. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1904. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1905. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1906. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1907. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1908. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1909. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1910. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1911. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1912. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1913. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1914. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1915. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1916. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1917. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1918. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1919. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1920. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1921. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1922. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1923. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1924. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1925. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1926. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1927. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1928. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1929. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1930. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1931. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1932. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1933. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1934. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1935. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1936. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1937. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1938. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1939. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1940. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1941. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1942. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1943. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1944. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1945. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1946. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1947. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1948. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1949. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1950. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1951. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1952. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1953. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1954. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1955. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1956. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1957. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1958. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1959. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1960. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1961. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1962. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1963. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1964. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1965. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1966. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1967. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1968. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1969. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1970. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it contained reviews of numismatic works. The first numismatic magazine was the 'The Numismatic Magazine,' which was first published in 1971. It was called 'The Numismatic Magazine' because it was a magazine of numismatic works, and 'The

**A REMINISCENCE OF THE FIDELITY
AND BRAVERY OF A DOG.**

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)
BY DAVID MALCOLM.

The Gigantic Bankrupt Sale

Opens
Monday Morning.

Bankrupt

White House Children's Coats and Capes.

JERSEY CAPS IN ALL COLORS. White House price, 25c; Bankrupt price, 30c; Bankrupt price, 35c.

JERSEY CAPS, Silk and Wool, sold by the White House at 75c; Bankrupt price, 35c.

SILK JERSEY CAPS, sold by the White House at \$1; Bankrupt price, 50c.

SILK JERSEY CAPS, extra length, sold by the White House at \$1.50; Bankrupt price, 75c.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CAPS. Children's Hats, pretty Moll ones, sold by the White House at 85c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

White House \$1 ones at 50c.

INFANTS' SILK CAPS, hand-somely embroidered, sold by the White House at 75c and \$1; Bankrupt price 45c and 35c.

White House \$3 and \$3.50 ones, 1.50.

Bankrupt.

White House.

Ladies' Underskirts.

MORINE SKIRTS, in colors and black, trimmed with narrow and wide ruffles. White House \$2.25 ones at \$1.00. White House \$3.00 ones at \$1.50. White House \$2.25 ones at \$1.00.

SATIN SKIRTS, fast black, hand-somely trimmed, sold by the White House at \$8.00; only, 1.50.

PONGEE SKIRTS, natural silk color, hand-somely embroidered; White House price \$5; Bankrupt price, 2.50.

Bankrupt.

White House.

Ladies' Underwear.

CHEMISE—The entire White House stock of Ladies' 50c fine Muslin Chemise; will be sold at 25c.

CORSET COVERS—The entire stock of the White House 75c Corset Covers will be sold at 35c.

LADIES' DRAWERS—The White House stock of fine \$1.00 quality Muslin Drawers at 65c.

MUSLIN SKIRTS, beautifully trimmed with embroidery and ruffles, the White House \$1.75 quality will be sold at 95c.

The White House \$2.00 Muslin Skirts at \$1.10.

NIGHT GOWNS, lace and embroidery trimmed, fine Muslins and Cambrics; the White House \$4.00 quality at 1.50.

CHILDREN'S VESTS AND PANTS, fine quality Merino, sold by the White House for 40c the garment; Bankrupt price, 25c.

LADIES' SILK VESTS, splendid quality, sold by the White House for \$1.00; Bankrupt price, 50c.

LADIES' VESTS, black silk; sold by the White House for 25c; only, 5c.

MISSIE'S UNDERWEAR, high grade Wool Combination Suits sold by the White House at \$1.25; Bankrupt price, 65c.

White House \$1.50 quality at 75c.

LADIES' PANTS, high-grade lambs wool; sold by the White House at \$1.00; Bankrupt price, 65c.

Bankrupt.

White House.

Ladies Aprons.

Fine Lawn and Swiss Goods, all very handsomely trimmed. White House price 35c; Bankrupt price, 15c.

White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

White House price \$1.00; Bankrupt price, 50c.

Bankrupt.

White House Waists.

Fine French Percale Waists, the entire stock of the bankrupt house, genuine good \$1 and \$1.25 Waists for only, 50c.

Bankrupt.

White House

Ladies Fascinators.

Hand-crocheted, pretty colors, new shapes. White House 50c ones, at 25c. White House 75c ones, at 35c.

Bankrupt

White House Station'ry.

250-Sheet Pencil Tablet, Bankrupt price, 4c.

Good Mucilage, Bankrupt price, 4c.

Stanford's Ink, Bankrupt price, 4c.

Rubber Tipped Lead Pencils, Bankrupt price, per doz., 8c.

Bankrupt

White House

Fancy Draperies.

Lace Tides, 25c per dozen kinds. Bankrupt price 10c per dozen, or each 1c.

Silk Drapes, White House price 70c; Bankrupt price, 35c.

Muslin Pillow Shams, White House price \$3; Bankrupt price, 1.00.

Lace Pillow Shams, White House price 50c and \$1; Bankrupt price 25c and 10c.

Draperies Crepe, White House price 25c yard; Bankrupt price, 12c.

30-Inch Drapery Silk, White House price 85c yd; Bankrupt price, 32c.

12x12 Plush Mats, White House price 25c each; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Scrim, White House price 6c yard; Bankrupt price, 3c.

Figured Silkaline, White House price 15c yard; Bankrupt price, 7c.

Plain Silkaline, White House price 12 1/2c yard; Bankrupt price, 6c.

Double Faced Plain Canton Plush, White House price 25c yd; Bankrupt price, 12c.

Single Faced Figured Canton Plush, White House price 15c yd; Bankrupt price, 7c.

Figured Denim, White House price 25c; Bankrupt price, 12c.

LACE CURTAINS, White House prices cut right in two for this Bankrupt sale.

\$1 White House Curtains, now, 50c.

\$2 White House Curtains, now, 1.00.

\$3 White House Curtains, now, 1.50.

\$4 White House Curtains, now, 2.00.

Bankrupt

White House Stock

of Hosiery.

Children's black and colored Cotton Hosiery; White House price 10c; Bankrupt price, 5c.

Infants' Ribbed black Cotton Hosiery; White House price 12 1/2c; Bankrupt price, 6c.

Children's French ribbed black cotton Hosiery; White House price 15c; Bankrupt price, 8c.

Children's black and tan, plain and ribbed Cotton Hosiery; White House price 25c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Ladies' gray pin stripe boot-styie Balbriggan Hosiery; White House price 20c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Children's heavy weight black cotton French rib Hosiery; White House price 20c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Children's double heel and knee black cotton Hosiery; White House price 25c; Bankrupt price, 15c.

Ladies' Lisle thread boot-styie Hosiery; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' double sole and heel Balbriggan Hosiery; White House price, 3 pair \$1; Bankrupt price, 50c.

Ladies' drop stitch black lisle thread Hosiery; White House price 60c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' black cotton Hosiery with split maco sole; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Bankrupt

White House Ribbons.

Fancy Plaid Sash Ribbons, 1 1/2 inches wide, all Silk; White House price \$1; Bankrupt price, 25c.

No. 40 Changeable Check Fancy Ribbons; White House price 60c; Bankrupt price, 20c.

Black Silk Moire Sash Ribbons, 2 inches wide; White House price \$1.50; Bankrupt price, 75c.

All Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons—

No. 2, 4 1/2c yard; 40c bolt No. 3, 5c yard; 47 1/2c bolt No. 4, 6 1/2c yard; 60c bolt No. 5, 7c yard; 67 1/2c bolt No. 6, 8c yard; 87 1/2c bolt No. 7, 11c yard; \$1.05 bolt No. 8, 14c yard; \$1.35 bolt

Children's heavy weight black cotton French rib Hosiery; White House price 20c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Children's double heel and knee black cotton Hosiery; White House price 25c; Bankrupt price, 15c.

Ladies' Lisle thread boot-styie Hosiery; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' double sole and heel Balbriggan Hosiery; White House price, 3 pair \$1; Bankrupt price, 50c.

Ladies' drop stitch black lisle thread Hosiery; White House price 60c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' black cotton Hosiery with split maco sole; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' black silk Elbow Mitts; White House price \$1; Bankrupt price, 50c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Misses' Black Silk Mitts; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Bankrupt

White House Collars

and Cuffs.

Ladies' Linen Collars; Bankrupt price, 5 pair, 10c.

Ladies' Linen Collars with Cuffs; Bankrupt White House price, 5 pair, 10c.

Ladies' Linen Camisettes, sizes 12, 14; Bankrupt price, 8 for, 10c.

Misses' Collars, applied and edged, beautiful butter shades; White House price 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Lace and Embroidered Collars; beautiful assortment—White House price 50c, 75c, \$1. Bankrupt prices are 25c, 35c, 50c.

Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, fancy border, with dotted corners, sold by the White House at 10c; Bankrupt price, 5c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white hemstitch, with fancy corners, sold by the White House at 12 1/2c; Bankrupt price, 6c.

Children's Handkerchiefs, sold by the White House at 5c each; Bankrupt price, 3 for, 10c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, pure white silk hemstitched, sold by the White House at 25c; Bankrupt price, 10c.

Our price, 10c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, white silk, handsome open worked and embroidered, sold by the White House at 50c; Bankrupt price, 25c.

Bankrupt

White House Notions.

American Pins; Bankrupt price, 1c.

Hooks and Eyes; Bankrupt price, 2 papers, 1c.

Safety Pins; Bankrupt price, the doz., 2c.

Assorted Hair Pins; Bankrupt price, per barrel, 3c.

Crochet Cotton; Bankrupt price, per ball, 3c.

10c Corset Steels; Bankrupt price, 5c.

Box Cube Pins, assorted; Bankrupt price, 7c.

Waving Pins; Bankrupt price, per doz., 8c.

Whalebone Casing; Bankrupt price, per yard, 9c.

Covered Dress Steels; Bankrupt price, per doz., 10c.

Basting Thread; Bankrupt price, per doz., 10c.

Pearline Buttons at Bankrupt prices 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100

Tinted Stamped Table squares in beautiful designs; size 8x8; White House price \$1; Bankrupt price, 50c.

White House Corsets.

White House Full Bone 75c Corsets; Bankrupt price, 35c.

R & G Corsets, sold by the White House at \$1; Bankrupt price, 69c.

C P Corsets, odd sizes, sold by the White House at \$2; Bankrupt price, 1.00.

P D Corsets, odd sizes, sold by the White House at \$3; Bankrupt price, 1.50.

White Satin Corsets, odd sizes; sold by the White House at \$4.50; Bankrupt price, 1.50.

Thompson's Corsets, sold by the White House at \$3.50; Bankrupt price, 2.00.

White House Corsets.

White House Full Bone 75c Corsets; Bankrupt price, 35c.

R & G Corsets, sold by the White House at \$1; Bankrupt price, 69c.

C P Corsets, odd sizes, sold by the White House at \$2; Bankrupt price, 1.00.